The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance**

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1876. NUMBER 52.

The North Carolinian.

Office-'North Carolinian' Bild'g, Main St.,

One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2 50 will be charged.

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The North Carolinian

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He invites a call from every one.

The Burden of the Wind.

Oh, wind! fresh wind of springtime,
What hast thou borne away?
A burden of light-winged moments
That hovered, and would not stay;
The music of children's laughter
From meadows all dowy and sweet,
Where primrose buds and cowslips
Are trodden by joyous feet.

Oh, wind! soft wind of summer,
What hast thou borne away?
A burden of love and longing,
The dream of a golden day;
The murmurs of passionate voices,
The exquisite perfume pressed
From the heart of the rose that nestled
In the beloved one's breast,

Oh, wind! wild wind of winter,
What hast thou borne away?
A burden of mournful remembrance,
The sigh of the year's decay;
The skeleton leaves of the forest,
The drift from the chill snow-wreath,
And the prayer of a soul that is passing
Into the shadow of death.

MISS PEVERILL'S PRIDE.

"I never heard of such impertinence," said Agnes Peverill, throwing down the letter she held, and half crying in her anger. "How dare he write such things to me? What business has he to love me? He never would have dared write like this if—if papa were alive and we had not lost our money."

"You may thank yourself for this," said Grandmother Peverill, looking over her spectacles with an air of concern. "You have amused yourself considerably with Harold Helper, to my certain knowledge. When one dances, one must pay the piper."

"I don't understand you, grandma. I certainly never gave him a shadow of encouragement. I have guessed for some time that he—that he didn't dislike me, you know; but I never dreamed that he would dare say as much. Papa's clerk! Why, I've seen him sweeping out the office, and his fingers as inky as Caddy Jellyby's."

"Men are audacious creatures," observed grandma; "but if you knew that he didn't exactly hate you, you oughtn't to have accepted him as escort when you were learning to ride. When your papa brought him home to dine, you needn't have made yourself so attractive, need you? You might have had a headache in your own room, or an invitation out. You needn't have talked pretty nonsense with him by the hour, while your father and I took our after-dinner naps, need you?"

"One can't help flirting a little, grandma."

"What, with one's father's clerk? And no doubt one can't help working him slippers and braiding watch chains either?"

"Why, of course, one gives birthday and Christmas gifts to all one's acquaintances, even to old Biddy, the pauper. One doesn't expect them to presume on that, however."

"And so you think that Mr. Helper is presuming when he offers you his heart's love and all his worldly prospects. Why so?"

"I think he is presuming, because the Peverills are not of his order, grandmamma. They came over in the Mayflower; they descended from Lord Peverill; they graduated at colleges, have enjoyed elegant accomplishments ever since the flood, and have never soiled their hands with the grime of labor; while Mr. Helper's ancestors were illiterate mechanics, who murdered the king's English, Why, his own father was a stonecutter. I've heard papa say so."

"And supposing that yours had been a mechanic, what objection would you have urged?"

"Why, it's not a supposable case, grandmamma—a Peverill a stonecutter!"

"But supposing you were not a Peverill?"

"My imagination is not bold enough for such a flight. You see, I have all the prejudices of my class. I would choose unhappiness sooner than marry beneath me."

"Then I am to understand that you consider yourself superior to Harold Helper. It is some years since he figured as your father's inky-fingered clerk, remember. Since then he has written a book, he has invented a machine, he has lectured to scientists. Wherein does your superiority consist? What have you been doing in the meantime?"

"I have been rubbing papa's gouty toe, and accepting the attentions of Miles Bond."

"You don't mean"—

"I mean that I shall probably marry Miles Bond some fine day, if nothing happens."

"Marry Miles Bond!" repeated grandmamma, as if she had said that she was going to marry the khan of Tartary.

"You seem to be astonished, grandmamma."

"Yes—a little. He's a born aristocrat."

"Exactly—there's a pair of us. I shall be entitled to consideration in the *beau monde* as his wife, don't you see?" For it must be confessed that since Mr. Peverill's death and insolvency the *beau monde* had looked coldly upon his pretty daughter, in spite of the Peverill coat of arms and the luxuriance of the family tree.

"Then you do not care a fig for Mr. Helper?" asked grandma.

"Is it necessary for me to deny the soft impeachment, when I have almost made up my mind to accept another?"

"When I was a girl"—began the old lady.

"You loved brocades and brocatelles as well as your grandaughter."

"But I did not sell myself for them. And so you are really engaged to Miles Bond, and there's no help for it?"

"Well, not really engaged; I won't give my word—at least not quite yet. You see, grandmamma, one hesitates to rivet the chain, as they say in novels. And then Miles says he will wait; he won't hurry me; he'd rather wait a century in sweet suspense, as he calls it, than to be refused at once. But I suppose it will all end one way."

"And what will you answer to Harold Helper?"

"Heaven only knows. It will not do to tell a man who offers one his heart that he ought to have known better.

"Nor that you will not marry him because his father was a stonecutter."

Mr. Helper accepted his refusal, however, with a good grace. He made no fuss about it; he merely assured her that her happiness would always be dearer to him than his own.

"That's the letter of a gentleman," said grandma, "if his father was forty times a stonecutter."

"Pshaw!" said Miss Agnes, tearing it into fragments; but, curiously enough, gathering them together as soon as Mrs. Peverill's back was turned, as if they were sweet to her as scattered rose leaves. Perhaps she was thinking of the days when Mr. Helper was her father's clerk, and had taught her chess of winter evenings—days when she was not so worldly minded, and more romantic, and didn't guess the worth of position and long descent. Perhaps she regretfully remembered the spring mornings when they pushed through the woods for wild flowers and ferns, when he made a quaint album for her of pressed seaweeds—she had it hidden away somewhere now.

"It wouldn't do," she said, half aloud, answering some unspoken thought. "I should always be hankering for family and money. One must give up something; it may as well be love as anything. Oh, if my father had only been a stonecutter, too!"

Grandma Peverill met Mr. Helper in the street later. "I hope you don't mean to desert us," said she, "because that foolish chit of an Agnes doesn't know when her bread is well buttered. Remember it's a woman's privilege to change her mind. If you neglect us,

'You shut your life from happier chance,'

as the poet says. Nobody knows what may happen."

"But I hear that Miss Peverill has encouraged Mr. Bond," said Harold, helplessly.

"And you're going to stand aloof and let that little Miles Bond walk over you? Now let me tell you that I mean to make you and Miles executors of my will; so I'd like to keep on friendly terms with you—don't you see?"

"Thank you; but aren't we friends, near or apart?"

"'Tis said that absence conquers love," she laughed; "and haven't you heard of the virtue that resides in propinquity? If Agnes sees Miles every day, and you once in six weeks, which do you think she will be most likely to love best?"

"It is not likely that she will ever love me, whatever happens."

"Who said she would never love you? Aren't you worth forty Miles Bonds?"

"Certainly not in Miss Peverill's regard."

"Prithee, what do you know of her regard, Sir Faintheart?"

"Very little, to be sure."

"'He either fears his fate too much,
Or his deserts are small,
That dares not put it to the touch,
To gain or lose it all.'"

"Haven't I put my fate to the touch, Mrs. Peverill, and haven't I found that my deserts are miserably small?"

"Dear me! I see that you don't know that women blow twenty ways of a morning. Who knows but she is crying her pretty eyes out this minute, and wishing with all her silly heart that she had it to do over again?"

"Miles knows," laughed Harold.

"Come and see who knows best. An old woman's advice isn't to be sneezed at. I refused my first lover myself, because I thought he'd come back and tease me into it, but he never did. Served me right, too."

And Harold did as he was told. He made himself intimate at the Peverills' as of old. He was there in season and out of season. He bore with the caprices of Agnes and the condescensions of his rival. He was often left to the tender mercies of Grandma Peverill while Agnes and Miles made the garden or the river echo with their songs. He came and went like a shadow. When Agnes chose to listen, he let loose his enthusiasm; when she gave him the cold shoulder, he accepted it without a murmur—as if one should be grateful for any gift of hers—and fell back upon the old lady's unfailing kindness. One day, however, even Grandma Peverill failed him. She waked suddenly from a doze, and asked: "Is it really love?" glancing after the two, pelting each other with roses in the garden.

"It looks like it," gasped Harold.

"Time will prove—time, that unlocks all secrets and discloses all impostures. Miles is of the earth, earthy. He loves fine society and grandfathers and coats-of-arms. It is a crime in his eyes to be born without a silver spoon in one's mouth."

Then she fell into a doze again. The shadows draped themselves about her; a star came out and leaned to look into the window; a late bird tilted on a spray near by, and made a sudden gush of music through the place; the murmur of laughing voices came faintly toward them on the breeze. But Harold listened alone, for Grandma Peverill was already far away.

A few weeks later Miles Bond and Mr. Helper were engaged looking over the private papers of the late Mrs. Peverill, as her executors That modest portion of her fortune which her son's speculations had left intact she had bequeathed to Agnes. Presently Miles raised his eyes from the paper he had been inspecting. "A rascally piece of business," he groaned, between his teeth. Should he quietly light his cigar with the paper, bury its contents in oblivion, and marry Agnes, and go on his way rejoicing? No: perish the thought! A Bond, of the Bonds of Bondholder, who could trace their lineage to the Conqueror? A thousand times no! He made a desperate resolve, and passed the sheet to Harold. It was merely a letter from the late Mrs. Peverill, setting forth a certain family matter, which she had deemed it wise that they should know, not as executors, but as lovers.

"Of course this will not affect your interest," said Herold, filing the paper away, quite at his ease.

"It might not," sneered Miles, "if I were not a Bond, with family credit to sustain."

"And yet," said the other, "Shakespeare tells us that

"'Love is not love, which alters
When it alteration finds.'"

"Shakespeare be hanged!" quoth the quondam lover.

The following week, when Mr. Helper dropped in to pay his respects to Agnes, he found her watering her beds of mignonette and pansies.

"Oh," she said, presently, and half shyly, "the oddest thing has happened! I must tell somebody! How dear grandmamma would laugh if she were here, and say it served me right. I received a note yesterday (you could hardly call it a *billet doux*, though it was from Miles), and what do you think? He says in it—there, turn your eyes away, don't look at me so while I tell you—he begs me to release him from an engagement which, upon close examination of his heart—under the microscope, I suppose—he finds himself unable to fulfill! Now you must know that there never was an engagement at all between us; he just teased my soul out of me to marry him, and I promised. Only to think of it! A Peverill, a descendant of one Robert Peverill, who figured in the Crusades, jilted by Miles Bond! It must be that grandmamma's jointure disappointed the poor youth. Motto: Never appoint as your executor the man whom you wish to marry your heir."

"You don't seem to take the affair much to heart," said Harold.

"Because my heart wasn't concerned in it."

"What under heaven were you thinking of, then?"

"I was thinking whether or no you—you had changed your mind, sir; whether you would ever again dare"—

"I dare do all that doth become a lover," asseverated Harold, inclining to the level of her lips. "Will you reconsider the question I asked you a year ago, darling?"

And Agnes reconsidered.

Mrs. Helper had been married a year and better, when it occurred to her, in an idle moment, to overhaul Grandma Peverill's papers, now that they were her own possessions; and when she heard Harold calling her she went slowly out to meet him, with one of them crushed in her soft hands.

"What have you there, darling?" he asked.

"And you knew it all the while!" she answered, irrelevantly; "you knew I was not a Peverill, descended from the Crusader; you knew that I had been adopted from a foreign foundling asylum! And yet you loved me! and yet you married me, Agnes Nobody!" and Mrs. Helper began to cry, and allowed herself to be clasped in the arms of a stonecutter's son, and found comfort in it.

"'Love is not love, which alters
When it alteration finds,'"

said Harold.

"But I may be the daughter of a cobbler, of a pauper, or worse," she sobbed.

"You are my wife, and I love you."

"Then I would rather be your wife than the daughter of a king," said she, smiling through her tears.

Mr. Helper had forgotten to burn the letter which Grandma Peverill had written to her executors, and so pride had a fall.—*Bazar.*

A Peculiar Religious Sect.

The Russian government, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has been unsuccessful hitherto in its attempts to stamp out a religious sect known as the Skoptzi, or "white doves," the chief tenet of whose faith is the duty of celibacy. It is not very long since a large number of these people, including their chief, Koudrine, were put upon their trial, which exceeded in length, if not in interest, that of the "unhappy nobleman" to whom reference is occasionally made in the House of Commons; and now a fresh association of Skoptzi has been discovered in southern Russia, and 300 of their number are about to be tried at Simpheropol. The strength of this sect is to be found in the wealth of several of its most zealous adherents, and in the mingled ignorance and superstition of the people among whom converts are sought.

To illustrate this combination of two not very attractive qualities, the St. Petersburg *Journal* mentions a case recently tried at the Moscow assizes. A peasant, accused of murdering an old woman who was upon a pilgrimage, was asked by the judge why he had committed the crime, and replied that he was driven to it by hunger. The judge pointed out that the provisions which the victim had in her basket were not touched, upon which the prisoner exclaimed, in quite an indignant tone: "Do you take me for a heathen? It was a Friday, and you surely don't suppose I should eat meat on that day?" It is upon imaginations such as these that the Skoptzi work, and the number of conversions which they effect is so great that the government is getting alarmed as to their progress.

Each section has its prophet, who presides at the religious meetings, which are not held upon any fixed day or at any particular place, in order the more effectually to elude discovery. The service takes place at night, and commences by the singing of hymns composed by the prophet and committed to heart by his congregation. Men and women take it in turns to sing, after which they dance until they are exhausted. The Greek church they consider to be the receptacle of every sort of sin, and is termed by them the "Church of Babylon;" but some of the Russian emperors, including Paul I. and Alexander I., and also the Empress Elizabeth, are claimed as members of their sect and raised to the rank of saints. They reject the sacraments, and express their opinions of priests by the saying that ample sleeves—the Russian priests wear them very large—hide a deceitful mind.

Neophytes are only admitted after the celebration of elaborate rites, chief among which are invocations to their saints, and especially to Akoulina Fvanovna, their Holy Virgin. After this singing and dancing take place, as at the ordinary religious meetings, the prophet puts on white stockings, and, with a Bible in his hand, prays for strength to work miracles. He then tells different members of the congregation what fate is in store for them. These doctrines may seem more ludicrous than baneful; but they are said to be accompanied by other practices of the grossest immorality.

The Agent that Exploded.

A reporter called upon Mr. Alfred Rix, the attorney of the Atlantic giant powder company, to ascertain something regarding the nature of the powerful agent which exploded with such terrible force at the Bergen tunnel in New Jersey.

Mr. Rix said: "We never sold the contractor of the Bergen tunnel an ounce of giant powder, and they had none to use. The firm I represent and another in San Francisco are the only ones in America that make dynamite, as it is called in Europe, or giant powder, as we name it here."

"What was the nature of the explosive used, then?"

"It was either vulcan powder or rend rock powder, or both; I think they used both."

"Are these powders similar to dynamite?"

"They are somewhat similar; they are ignited in the same way as dynamite."

"How are those powders exploded?"

"By the explosion of a percussion cap within a charge or cartridge of the powder. Each cap is coated inside with as much fulminate of mercury as is contained in twenty ordinary percussion caps. A fuse is attached to the cap and ignited when it is desired to explode the charge. Tons of the powder can be set on fire and will burn without exploding, while the explosion of one charge by the capped fuse will set off others, even a few feet away, with which they are totally unconnected."

"Will an ordinary concussion explode those blasting powders?"

"Not such as are properly made. There are some sorts, however, that are exceedingly dangerous to handle. When the nitro glycerine is mixed with a poor absorbent, from which, in course of time, it leaks, there is great danger attending its use. Fire will set off nitro glycerine at times; friction, or a sudden collision with any hard substance, will also cause it to explode."

It is claimed that the explosion was caused by strikers. Although no lives were lost, a vast amount of damage was done.

A Florida Superstition.

The Tuscola *Enquirer* says: On the banks of St. John's river there lived two old Spanish planters, between whom existed a deadly feud. As one approached death he made his will, and inscribed in it this clause: "I wish to be buried near the line fence, in close proximity to ——'s, that I may be able to haunt him and show him even in death he is unforgiven." The old man died, and friends assembled at his funeral. While the services were being held his unforgiven neighbor was hopping about on the other side of the fence, a cowbell tied to each knee, shooting a gun and blowing a horn as a charm to lull the evil spirit. After the friends of the dead departed and retired, the old man built a large fire on the grave, and then went to his own home perfectly satisfied that his former enemy's evil spirit is laid, and will not annoy him.

AT THE CENTENNIAL.

A Hasty Glance Through the Main Exhibition Building as it is To-day.

The ground floor of the Main Exhibition building covers 872,320 square feet, or about twenty acres. The superstructure rests upon brick walls seven feet high, and consists of 672 wrought iron columns, supporting roof trusses of the same material, and weighing altogether 2,200,000 pounds. Including the roof trusses, the whole amount of iron used is 5,000,000 pounds. The building is 1,880 feet long and 464 wide.

The following countries are now represented on the Centennial grounds: Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chili, China, Denmark, Egypt, France with Algeria, Germany, Great Britain with her colonies, Hawaii, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Orange Free State, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey and Venezuela.

Entering the Main building by the eastern gates, the visitor finds himself in the division allotted to the United States. Almost every domestic production of mining, manufacture, and science is found here. The government of the Netherlands makes a striking and extensive display. I was especially interested in the exhibition of the engineering and other public works which, to the traveler, are undoubtedly the feature of Holland. But the traveler by the usual route from Amsterdam through the Hague to Rotterdam, and thence to Antwerp, does not get the slightest conception of the real nature and extent of the wonderful dykes of which he has heard and read since his childhood. Now, however, he can come here and see and learn all about them.

Brazil has erected an elegant and beautiful partition around her treasures, which, of itself, is sure to secure one's attention. But when we enter, the scene seems worthy of the surroundings; particularly brilliant is the collection of butterflies and tropical birds.

Belgium makes a show of Brussels' lace which some lady would go a hundred miles to see and stay a day to inspect. Saxe nothing equal to it in Brussels itself. But I did see there the poor, half-blind women who make the fabric, every week becoming more nearly wholly blind, and I almost resolved never to buy or admire point lace again.

Switzerland furnishes specimens of minerals and of carved woods, and also very interesting topographical charts of the approaches to the new St. Gothard tunnel.

France seems as elastic and artistic as ever, and, while drilling an army of a million and a half of soldiers, has time to manufacture glassware and bronzes that are scarcely inferior to the productions of the age of Louis Quatorze.

Great Britain is great here as almost everywhere, and what her home department cannot produce her colonial department, her India, her South Australia, her New South Wales, her New Zealand, her Queensland, her Victoria, her Cape Colony, her Bermuda and her Jamaica, most certainly can. One of the post-office buildings in New South Wales would compare favorably in size, in material and in architecture with the New York post-office.

Sweden and Norway, which stretch beyond the Arctic circle, exhibit many samples of their famous iron ores, and a pretty collection of pottery.

Italy, always brilliant, sends straw goods and mosaic work from Florence, corals, seals, pink shells, Venetian jewelry and glass, and countless matchless patterns of bijoutry. She is still the peerless mistress of the fine arts.

The Argentine Republic instructs us that her resources comprise the products of two zones; and the other South American States, especially Chili and Peru, are rich in displays of ores, of wines and of birds of gorgeous plumage. The horned cattle, horses and sheep of this republic of the Rio de la Plata yield annually an export produce of $50,000,000, and its total trade is estimated at $100,000,000 per annum.

Far-off China, with its indefatigably industrious population of 425,000,000, reminds the Occident that porcelain and spun silk first came from the Orient, and that in the carving of ivory and the inlaying of mother-of-pearl it is still *facile princeps*. Japan, the marvelous land of mountains, of volcanoes, of earthquakes, of typhoons and of waterspouts, and the true home of silk fabrics and ceramic products, outstrips her neighbors in the extent and in the arrangement of her products.

The Sandwich islands show us that they are fit for something better than mere coaling stations; and although their chemical manufactures, woven goods, traveling equipments, educational means, engineering and architectural resources, mosaics and specimens of photography, are not in themselves particularly interesting, they are deeply so as the record of the triumphs of Christianity and constitutional government over barbarism and heathenism.

Tunis does pretty well for a dependency of Constantinople, and for one of the Barbary States, in view of the facts that its northern districts are rocky and precipitous, its eastern districts dry and sandy, its southern districts a desert steppe, and its streams unnavigable. But, although I do not object to its showing of felted goods and hunting apparatus, its woven fabrics and its horrific firearms, I should certainly prefer to have my mouth water at the sight of some of its luscious pomegranates, grapes, olives, oranges, almonds, spices and dates.

Spain has outdone herself in decorating the facade of her inclosure, and in displaying her art work, carpets and marbles. Is it Amadee, Castelar or Alfonso whom we have to thank for this magnificence? or is it before the civilization of the Moor, or of the metador, or of the Bourbon, that we should make our *salaam?*

Denmark, though bounded (as the school teachers aver) on the north by the Skagerrack and on the east by the Cattegat, has for its capital the Paris of the North and the Baltimore of the East. Its China ware is better than even that of the Dresden.

In Egypt it never rains. The climate is unhealthy. Ophthalmia, cholera and the plague prevail. Man's health is vile, but every prospect of acacias and sycamores and palms, of papyrus and lotos and melon pleases. And so does its morning greeting sent to the youngest nation by the oldest nation in the world. I must say that also like its gorgeous harness and saddlery, its splendidly ornamented mule blankets, its huge stuffed crocodile fourteen feet in length, but "quiet as a nun, breathless with" artificial lungs.

Russia has accepted the invitation to the party, but has not made her appearance; the Sclavonic inclosure indeed is empty. But Austria, whose mineral wealth is perhaps greater than that of any European country, and whose product of silk cocoons reaches the number of 250,000 annually, is hastening the arrangement of its woven fabrics, ores, bronzes and—meerschaum pipes.

And, finally, Germany—I have been following the order of the countries as they are successively brought to the notice of the visitor who enters the Main building by the eastern doors and passes up the north side and down the south—the master nation of the continent, makes a masterly representative exhibition, of which I can mention only the tastefully arranged collection from the Royal porcelain works, of Berlin, the musical instruments from Leipsic, the fancy work from Buchnolz and the stationery from Nuremberg.

Something About Carving.

We once heard a man utter a remark, which he called "the maxim for carvers," and which ran thus: "So serve the meat that each one at the table will imagine he is getting the choicest piece, while yet you reserve it for yourself." But such a maxim is base and deceitful, unworthy of a gentleman, a man of honor, or a genuine Christian. Furthermore, it is founded on a fallacy, and, moreover, it is out of accord with science, taste, and human nature. In a roast of beef, for example, there are many choice pieces, and even epicures often differ with each other as to the choicest piece. The tenderloin is the most tender and succulent part, but there are people who dislike it, and prefer a cut from the other side of the bone. Some like the portion which is rare; other that which is well done; and still others the outside cut. Some like a piece from the fatter parts of the roast, and others detest fat. The same principles apply to roast goose, turkey, broiled chicken, or any other kind of meat, however cooked or prepared, and, in fact, to all the dishes in the various courses of a dinner. The true way for a gentleman whose duty it is to carve, or who may be called upon to carve at a table other than his own, is to consult with the parties for whom he operates in regard to their preferences. He will be very particular to find out the tastes of the ladies whom he serves, and not less particular to cater to the desires of old people of both sexes. If he be a man of true delicacy and cultivation, and an artistic carver, he will be able to do this without any unnecessary display, noise, or fanfaronade. When he happens to be familiar with the preference of each one at table, he will take great enjoyment in the service, which would be denied him if the work of carving were performed, as it often is in fashionable life, by professional hands. When young people are at table, they should not be served with those parts of the meat that are unfit to be eaten. Of course the gentleman who carves will not leave himself unattended to, or reserve the refuse or the bones for his own plate. That is not necessary to good manners. He will, in short, so perform his duties that every one, including himself, will rejoice over the result.

Machinery Hall.

Of the fourteen acres of space the Machinery building covers, the exhibitors have occupied thirteen. All the space is allotted. There are eight thousand machines in position. The American exhibitors of machinery take up seventy-five per cent. of the space allotted. Great Britain is next in importance in this line and is so much less important than the English expected that the British representatives here apologize for their display of machinery and acknowledge that the Yankees can beat them on machinery. A clock company have an immense clock here, with twenty-six electric dials. Two of these are five feet, and twenty-four three feet in diameter. The strong machine at the top and front of the building runs the whole of these dials by connection through an electric wire, but the hands of the main dial in front are propelled by the machine itself.

The pyramid of speigel eisen and the immense sheets of Bessemer steel, in the British section, show elaborate taste and great perfection of art in mechanics. The ship sections are led by John Roach, of New York and Chester, whose vessels and compound engines are marvels of skill in the models. Beautiful models of ships also come from England. Mr. Roach says he has a contract to build a steamboat to ply on Long Island sound that will cost a million dollars, and will be the finest ever built. Mr. Hoe has filled his printing press section. Philadelphia houses grinds out envelopes by the thousand, by a mysterious and surprising patented method. The Belgian mining machinery is at once powerful and efficient. It works at boring in rock and sand like the sinking of a twelve-foot artesian well. Fire engines and almost everything you can think of are here in great profusion and seeming perfection.

A. T. Stewart's Property.

Dr. Marcy, the physician of the late A. T. Stewart, gives some interesting statements in reference to the disposition of Mr. Stewart's property, and especially as to the future of the business in connection with Mr. Hilton. Dr. Marcy says he knows it was the express wish of Mr. Stewart that Mr. Hilton should step into his place, so as to perpetuate the name of the firm, and relieve his wife from all harassing care. The doctor says further: "There were many reasons why Mr. Stewart did not publish to the world through his will his plans in regard to the disposition of his property, either for charitable or other purposes. It was sufficient for him to know and trust his wife and friend. It was certain that Mr. Stewart's partner could not continue to run the business on his own capital and interest in the business, though himself a very rich man. I know that Mr. Stewart had always standing to his own credit at the banks $3,000,000, so that he could withstand almost any business panic or disaster. The extent of Mr. Stewart's property held in the wholesale and retail stores is greatly exaggerated. He kept no more stock on hand than was really necessary for so large a concern. Only a few days before his death he spoke to me in reference to the home for the working girls. In that conversation he said that the building would be pushed forward to completion at once and occupied. Already, I know, $2,000,000 has been spent on the building, and $500,000 are to be spent in furnishing it. The building will accommodate 2,000 persons with sleeping apartments. This is another of Mr. Stewart's plans, and in this way he was anxious to afford charity to the humbler classes."

The European Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British corn trade, says there has been no noticeable change in the aspect of the country. All vegetation is making slow progress, owing to the prevalent cold winds. The season in Scotland is much behindhand; adverse weather has caused seeding to be unusually protracted. In the trade a tendency to increased activity has been apparent, millers buying more freely, and speculators showing considerable interest in the present course of prices. Transactions for the continent at our local markets have been only of a tentative nature. Some small quantities of both English and foreign wheat have been taken for export. The export demand for oats having abated, prices declined slightly. The supplies of maize have been sufficient to check any advance. Continental advices, except from France, are fairly satisfactory as to the condition of crops, although want of sunshine has been felt there also. Navigation has not been resumed at St. Petersburg, and prices of wheat are very high, both there and at Odessa.

Centennial Notes and Gossip.

The water works by which the Exhibition grounds and buildings are supplied will yield 4,000,000 gallons a day.

From official returns, it is found that the hotels and boarding houses of Philadelphia were not by any means filled by the rush of the opening days, and it is believed they will afford ample accommodations this summer.

The best features of the Exhibition, such as the English display of ceramics, are thronged with connoisseurs, and the exhibitors and their assistants are kept busy explaining the peculiarites of their goods to appreciative listeners.

The receipts of the barroom of one of the hotels in Philadelphia, on the opening day, amounted to $3,492, and many of the eating houses were "completely cleaned out," as one of the proprietors expressed it, early in the afternoon. At nightfall not one scrap of bread or meat was to be had for love or money.

One of the latest exhibits in Horticultural hall is a Centennial palm. *Cycus Revoluta.* It is about a foot in diameter and stands nearly six feet high, bearing upon its top a tuft of long, finely-ribbed leaves. It was the property of Robert Morris before and during the Revolutionary war, when it was on exhibition on Lemon hill.

One of the principal points of interest about Philadelphia just now is old Independence Hall. The original Declaration of Independence and the original commission of Washington as commander-in-chief of the American armies, which are in a fire-proof safe fully exposed to view, attract great attention from all visitors. The National museum, in the same building, is also largely visited.

A stalwart countryman offered a $1 bill for himself and wife, and was told, like thousands of other visitors, that he must bring two fifty cent notes. He expostulated a little while with no effect but to irritate the gatekeeper. Then he roared, in a voice of thunder: "Take the money and let us in or I'll knock you down!" The affrighted official broke the rule and allowed the couple to pass in.

In the Belgium section of the Main building are wonderful models of a mantlepiece carved in white oak and brass mounted, and a sideboard. It is all hand work, and the mantelpiece contains a brass grate and fittings, and is surmounted by a mirror in a frame of carved oak. On either side of the mantelpiece are lions' heads, with open mouths, holding brass rings, and lions' heads are repeated throughout the set, which includes a large chair and a cabinet. The sideboard is ornamented with birds, game, fruits, and the like. The whole has already been purchased by a gentleman in New York for his own residence.

Sleight of Hand Shooting.

A murder case awaiting trial in India was, according to the India papers, expected to give rise to much legal discussion as to whether the circumstances justified the charge. A juggler who alleged that he possessed some power which rendered him "bullet proof," invited the prisoner in the case to aim at him with a loaded musket, assuring him that he might do so without the slightest fear of producing any painful results. The prisoner accepted the kind invitation, and with a loaded musket presented to him by the juggler immediately sent a bullet through his head. It is urged that as there was no intention on the part of the prisoner to kill the deceased, the charge of murder cannot be maintained. The juggler was thoroughly confident of his own invulnerability, and several of his relations who were to be called as witnesses for the defence were prepared to prove that, although several times shot at before, he was never hurt. Some few years ago in England a "wizard" at one of the theaters begged one of the audience as a favor to fire a gun at him. The spectator thus invited loaded the gun with a charge of shot he had brought with him for the express purpose of testing the alleged invulnerability of the wizard. The result was painful in the extreme. The wizard's face was peppered with the shot, and the spectator who fired the gun was given into the custody of the police. Both narrowly escaped death—one by the gun, the other by the gallows.

Marrying Intemperate Men.

In a case of divorce heard by the Franklin county court, Vermont, divorce was asked for on the ground of intolerable severity, and was refused for that time being. The St. Albans *Messen

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SOLOMON JOHN. . . . . Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., June 14 1876.

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THE RESULT.

No party in the history of this country has been so prolific in promises and so barren in performances as the one now controlling the lower House of Congress. By loud protestations in favor of reform and solemn pledges that they would purify the methods and practices of Government, the country gave them the House of Representatives to try their hand on. It was a fine field on which to exhibit the spirit and purpose of reform and illustrate the sincerity of their professions and their capacity for meeting the responsibilities of power. What has been the result? This sudden lease of favor utterly demoralized them. They incontinently threw down the weapons with which they had won a skirmish and broke into the wild disorder of spoils distributing and camp plundering. They have put in place as discreditable and worthless a rabble of pot house politicians as ever flocked to Washington. Says the *Tribune*:

The average of the Civil service under Democratic administration is Fitzhugh. Take Fitzhugh and Hambleton and the journal clerk caught violating law, and the rest of the political "bumbers" who have been lifted up on this Democratic wave into official positions, and you have a fair picture of what these people mean by Civil Service Reform, and what the Civil Service would be under their distribution of patronage. The exposure is complete. No man can look at the character of the newly appointed officials of a Democratic Congress and any longer doubt what would be the tone of official life in the country under such a rule. Look at the Congressional list, and then give a guess at our village postmaster, or your collector or assessor, under an administration such as these fellows seek to elect. We have seen what they do in the green leaf: we can perhaps imagine what it might be in the dry. So far they have only had an opportunity to "purify politics" to a limited extent, but they have given us a stench that before we had not dreamed of. With larger opportunities they would no doubt give us pestilence. The party seems fairly saturated with dishonesty and hypocrisy; the only encouragement to be had from it is in the fact that its hypocrisy is so thin and short-lived that it must be comparatively harmless.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

Within less than thirty days, the national, State and Legislative tickets of each party will have been made up. The issues involved in the campaign are of momentous consequence. The people of this country, on the second Tuesday in November, will decide between the reactionary platform of the Democratic party, and the living progressive policy of the Republican party. The general charge of corruption which has been made, will tend to distract the minds of the people from the questions at issue. There will be a disposition and a determination to vote for none but honest men. We have never known a period in our history, when success depended so much upon the unblemished character of candidates. While this fact fully recognized and universally admitted, it behooves our party to nominate its best men for office—men whose motives will not be impugned—whose pledges will be trusted and fully relied upon, whose record is without a blot, whose campaign speeches can be devoted to the advocacy of the great principles of the party, and need not be marred by self-vindication and by warding off attacks upon their private characters, or their public records. With such candidates in the field, we shall march to certain victory, and again the flag of Republican victory will float in triumph over every section of our beloved country. Let us be wise in time.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

The only cases in which officers of the House have been dismissed during the history of the Congresses have been when the Democrats were in the majority. In the Thirty fifth Congress, when the late JAMES L. ORR was Speaker of the House Doorkeeper HACKNEY was dismissed for improperly exacting commissions or bonuses from his subordinates. There are several singular coincidences in these two cases of HACKNEY and FITZHUGH. Both Houses were Democratic in politics; the last House before the war and the first Democratic House subsequent to the war: the office vacated was Doorkeeper; both HACKNEY and FITZHUGH hailed from Virginia as the State of their nativity, and both were succeeded by Democrats from New Jersey, Mr. WRIGHT of that State having succeeded HACKNEY, and Mr. PATTERSON now succeeds FITZHUGH. Whether these historical facts are more complimentary to Virginia or New Jersey, to the Democratic party or to the respective Houses named, we leave the public to decide

REV. SOLOMON POOL.

In a late issue of the NORTH CAROLINIAN we took occasion to recommend this distinguished gentleman for the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction. We are glad to see, from our exchanges, that our suggestion has found a responsive echo, from all sections of the State. We believe that he will be nominated and elected. Republicans will rally to his support from the plains to the mountains and the better class of the opposition will give him their votes. Let him be nominated, by all means.

The friends of Governor TILDEN made arrangements through an advertising agency in New York to have favorable notices of their candidate published in the Democratic papers of the country at so much a line. But when it was discovered that Mr. LOCKE, one of the firm was the well-known "Petroleum V. Nasby," it stirred up the anti-TILDEN Democrats considerably. They swear they won't stand such a man's being employed to tell the Democratic Convention whom to nominate.

Raise a charge against a Republican official and the news will travel from Maine to California before the ink is dry. Investigate the charges and find them false, and the news of the acquittal travels with snail like pace to do tardy justice where injustice has been done. How true the old saying, "a lie will travel around the globe while truth is putting on its boots."

The idea the Democracy have imbibed, and have been teaching the people for the past forty years, that State Sovereignty is essential to our system of government and civil liberty, is precisely the same in practice as saying a Supreme Court is a good thing so long as each District or County Court has the right to nullify or secede from its decision. Where is the difference? Will some Democratic editor point it out to us?

If any one ever doubted the unfitness of Democracy to rule, the doubt must have been dispelled by this time. Six months' control of the House of Representatives proves Democracy to be little better than an imbecile in the management of public affairs. While the industries of the country are languishing for needed legislation nothing has been done to revive them.

The Centennial Exposition is a standing monument to the valor and patriotism of those who saved the Republic, and thus made possible the celebration of our hundredth anniversary. Nor should the party that framed the measures which led to success be lost sight of in contemplating the grandeur of the Centennial Exhibition.

The credit due the Republican party for good management of national affairs was never more clearly shown than in the light of present Democratic mismanagement. As scandal-mongers the Democrats of the House may be a success, but as legislators they have proven a sad failure.

Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, proved his claim to statemanship by a spotless record of eighteen years in the United States Senate. His present management of the Interior Department proves him to be as great in executive force as he was in legislative.

A certain Democratic aspirant for Congress is gaining ground every day.—*Ex*

We suspect he has stopped washing himself.

CORRESPONDENCE

Hertford County Republican Convention.

Winton, Hertford, Co., N. C.
June 6th, 1876.

The Republicans of Hertford County, met in the town of Winton on the 1st. Tuesday in June, to appoint delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. George H Mitchell was elected chairman and R D Keene, Secretary. On motion of L W Boone a committee consisting of one member from each township was appointed to select the delegates and the following were chosen:

STATE CONVENTION.

H D Godwin, of Winton; Jas Sharpe of Harrellsville; Solomon Parker of St Johns; as alternates, L S Smith of Murfreesboro, Pompey Winborne of Manny's Neck.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

W D Newsome, of Winton; John Sharye, of Harrellsville; J J Horton of St Johns; L S Smith of Murfreesboro; Wm Ried of Manny's Neck.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

L W Boone of Winton; Wm Alexander of Harrellsville; E T Snipes of Murfreesboro. Isaac Jordan of Manney's Neck.

Moved and seconded that a reorganization of Township Executive Committees take place. Those appointed were as follows:

Winton township.—W D Harrison, J J Reynolds, James Godwin, Levi Brown and Benj. Morris.

St. John's township.—J J Horton, Solomon Parker, John Bizzell, Thomas Snipes and J T Askew.

Harrellsville township.—W B Alexander, Nathaniel Sessons, O A Giles, J D Robins and John Sharp.

Murfreesboro township.—Wm Reid H Southall, L S Smith, J W Jones and Thomas Ellis.

Manny's Neck township.—Jackson Jones Pompey Winburn, Isaac Jordan, Abel Barnes and Benj. Morris.

A Committee being appointed to draft resolutions, submitted the following which were adopted.

WHEREAS, The Republicans of Hertford county have assembled together according to the regulations and the usages of party for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State, Congressional and Senatorial Conventions and devising such plans as may be necessary for the reorganization of the party and to express such opinions as they may deem advisable for the success of the same; therefore

Resolved, 1st. That we still adhere with an abiding faith to the principles of the great National Republican Party, believing, as we do, that upon the success of these principles depends the peace and prosperity of this great Government and the happiness of our people.

2nd. That we cordially invite all without regard to past political differences, to unite with us in this Centennial Year in condemning the dishonesty and treachery of every official who is faithless to his trust and to establish a pure and economical government as we believe the virtue of the people, which has saved the nation through every storm and tempest for the past hundred years, will preserve it from the dangers of corruption.

3rd. We earnestly recommend as our first choice as a candidate for Congress Johnathan W. Albertson, of Perquimans county, a patriot of the highest ability, equalled by few and surpassed by none. Whose long and untiring record and efficient labor, entitle him to the confidence of the Republicans of the Eastern District.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

GEO. H. MITCHELL, Chm'n.
R. D. KEENE, Sec'y.

Those "Assessments."

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The silent contempt with which you have treated the fulmination of "Mediocus," the *sour grape* correspondent of the *Economist*, meets with general approval, for *you* know, as the most of us do, that the author is none other than the "extinguished," and that his purpose is to create dissensions and, if possible, prevent success in order to detract from the ignominy of his defeat in a District that *ought* to have been carried two years ago. But thanks to the good management that has restored confidence and united the working friends of the party, the treachery will not succeed.

But I took up my pen to make a statement that will vindicate you from a charge that has been repeatedly made, to wit: that for your personal benefit and advantage you have caused to be made assessments on the Federal office-holders of the district. I happen to know all about the matter.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at Plymouth in May 1875, for the purpose of arranging the Convention campaign. Ten counties of the District were represented by members and proxies. I was one of the number. In addition, a number of active Republicans were invited to be present and participate, and they did so. After a plan of organization and canvass was agreed on, the question came up; How shall we supply the people of the District with what they most need—POLITICAL INFORMATION? Can this best be done by documents, or by circulating the district party organ. Among the number present were five or six prominent Federal office holders of the District. They took the most active part in the discussion. They were unanimous in the opinion that the latter was the better plan and that it should be adopted. Said they, "As the office holders are reaping the pecuniary benefits from the party they ought to liberally contribute in sustaining it." After full discussion they decided that the leading office holders of the district ought to pay an amount equal to 5 per cent nett of their salary, sending it quarterly to the publisher of the NORTH CAROLINIAN. You insisted that each remittance should be accompanied with the names and post office address of the parties to whom the paper should be sent in order that the party paying could have the *evidence* that the money was being used for the purpose intended. A circular letter was prepared and adopted requesting (not demanding it) all who felt an interest in the party and success to bear their share of the burthens incident to every campaign.

Now I hold that this is the proper way; that money thus used will accomplish better results and do more practical good than spent in any other way. The local party newspaper is the great political educator, and the wider its circulation the sooner will the principles it advocates prevail. VERITAS.

June 10th, 1876.

From the National Capitol.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Fitzhugh is a disagreeable subject of conversation with his party friends, and his every move is watched by them with grave apprehensions, lest he make good his threat to reveal what he knows of Democratic "true inwardness." Beneath the unruffled exterior of the friends of the several candidates for the St. Louis nomination, is much heart burning. It occasionally breaks out to the great edification of Republicans who "laugh at their calamities and mock when their fear cometh." Tilden is openly charged with buying up entire State delegates, as in Missouri. This is regarded as quite significant, coming from Democratic sources particularly so when it is remembered that he is to be nominated as the great "reform" candidate who commends himself to the suffrages of all honest men. It must be soothing to the Republican deserters who assembled in New York a few days ago and declared their willingness to support Mr. Tilden because of his reform record. The "auction sale" of the Connecticut Senatorship, a few weeks ago, must also be very reassuring to those who contemplate supporting the Democratic nominee because of his "reform" intentions. And lastly it would be the most unique spectacle to see a reform President go into the White House through the debauchery and corruption wrought by his (the reformer's) own money. X.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

At a convention of the Democratic party held here to day in the Court House, a resolution rebuking the "Albermarle *Times*". The organ of the party of this District, was passed by a vote of three to one. The *Times* was bitterly denounced as unworthy of the support or confidence of the party. And an article which appeared in its issue of the 9th inst was characterized as slanderous and libelous, one of the speakers remarking that he had had his eye on him (one of the editors) for the last two or three years and that he believed he was about to turn traitor to the party. "How's this for high". Won't Mike's friends require Pat to "step down and out"? Patrick must abandon his notions on the Currency question, and stop denouncing frauds., etc. when they occur in his own party, or he will be required by the party containing all the honesty wealth, intelligence and respectability, to take a back seat.

OBSERVER.

The Prestige of Good Government—The Republican Party in North Carolina.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The Republican party in North Carolina enters upon the campaign of 1876 with the prestige of good government.

The administration of the State government for the past four years is without blot or blemish. North Carolina stands alone among her Southern sisters conspicuous as the one in which reconstruction has been a perfect success.

In assailing our Secretary of State, a few weeks since, the Democrats thought they had got a screw on the State government, but the charges against Dr. Howerton were made by an irresponsible party, and the vindication the Secretary has made for himself and his party is so perfect and complete, that such Democratic editors as Gen. D. H. Hill of the *Southern Home* at Charlotte pronounced the refutation thorough and satisfactory.

To make this vindication, and relieve the Republican party of the odium sought to be cast upon it through one of its trusted servants. Dr. Howerton has expended all of two thousand dollars of his means, and common justice demands for him respectful consideration, at least from his party friends. A renomination is the very least consideration he ought to receive.

Although not previously a candidate for re-election, his friends have now determined to present his name to the Convention

If I may be permitted to do so I would respectfully suggest the following State ticket:—For Governor, Oliver H Dockery of Richmond county; for Lieutenant Governor, John W Albertson, of Perquimans; Attorney General, Tazewell R Hargrove, of Granville; Secretary of State, Wm. H Howerton, of Rowan; Treasurer, Dr. W H Wheeler, of Forsythe; Auditor. John L Chamberlain, of Camden; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Thos R Purnell, of Halifax.

With this ticket we can sweep the State East and West by a majority of fifteen thousand, and possibly secure the Legislature on joint ballot, in which event it would secure us the United States Senator.

Judge Albertson is regarded as one of the ablest and best men in the Republican party, and very many of our people are for him for the first place on the ticket. But as I have suggested it the ticket is bound to win. Dockery and Albertson are more than a match for anything the Democrats can put out against them.

The course of Hon. J L Chamberlain in the Legislature entitles him pre-eminently to something, and of his chance before the Convention I can speak with more positiveness than of any man in the State.

Push on the work in your end of the State as we have done, Dr. John and we shall win, others doing their duty. You saved the State for us in 1872. You must help us secure it for all time in 1876.

RALEIGH.

June 7th, 1876.

Proceedings of Gates Republican Convention.

Pursuant to regular call of the Chairman of the republican Executive Committee of Gates county the delegates selected from the several townships met at the Court House in Gatesville on Thursday June the 8th 1876 at 2, Oclock P. M. The house was called to order by the Chairman of the Executive Committee. On motion of A. Green, A. Reid was called to the chair. Fletcher Hare was appointed Secretary. On motion of J. Jones the chair appointed a committee or resolutions consisting of A. G. Rounds tree Wm. Burk, James Jenkins Jeremiah Jones A. Green, James Ballard, Richard, Freeman.

The question of appointing delegates to the State and District conventions came up then the following appointments were made. To State Convention A. J. Rowntree, Esq. and Asbury Reid in case the delegates are not present John R. Page, and O. F. Gilbert are requested to act as proxys.

To Congressional Convention W. O. Green Fletcher Hare A. G. Rowntree Jeremiah Jones. On motion the chairman was added to the list

To the Senatorial Convention T. D. Hapley W. W. Speight W. D. Burk, S. D. Nowell.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the allegiance of the Convention to the Republican party, condeming official corruption and endorsing the administration of Gov. Brogden. The resolutions recommended the nomination of Hon. O. H. Dockery for Governor, W. L. Cherry, Esq., for Treasurer, Col. Thos. B. Long for Secretary of State and A. M. Moore, Esq., for Attorney General. On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

[These proceedings were received too late to admit of the publication of the resolutions in full.—ED.]

The Convention then adjourned.

ASBURY REID, Chm'n.
FLETCHER HARE, Sec'y.

Secretary of State.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The names of several prominent and desirable gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the above office, and with all due respect to them and their friends the Republicans in this section are unanimously in favor of Dr. William H. Howerton the present incumbent.

For being a Republican his official and private character has been vilely assailed, but every charge that the Democratic press has made against him has been proved false. He has made a noble officer and it is to be hoped that he will be nominated without opposition

CAROLINA.

How Awfully Culpable

Must be those afflicted with Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any disease of the Lungs, Throat or Chest, who neglect to use DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT after reading the following letter, written by one of the most estimable ladies in the South:

SAVANNAH, GA., April 28th, 1876.

DR. TUTT:

In gratitude for the benefit received by the use of your Expectorant, I do cheerfully add my testimony to its wonderful power in curing deep-seated coughs. For several years I suffered dreadfully with a cough attended with great difficulty of breathing I was induced to try your Expectorant, and it gave almost immediate relief. I took six bottles and am now perfectly restored. It is about five months since I began its use, and I have not had an attack since. It has been a great blessing to me; I can not afford to be without it, and heartily recommend it to all who have lung or throat disease.

Very respectfully,
51-2t. MRS. A. M. WELLBORN.

Prospect of War.

The New York *Herald*, after stating that the dethronement of Abdul Aziz was undoubtedly the work of England, says:

"The death of Abdul-Aziz takes place when Europe is seething from end to end with excitement, when the wildest rumors of coalitions obtain belief, when Austria is timidly hesitating whether to join England or Russia, when Russia is holding Servia and Montenegro in leash and looking even to Greece and Egypt for allies, and when Germany with her enormous war power stands as an arbiter waiting to cast her sword in one or other of the scales, and stay or precipitate a fight of Titans that will shake Europe till the fabled war upon Jove Olympus, with its crash of hurled mountains, will no longer be a figure to invoke when one would picture in a phrase the terrors of a mighty fray. The ghost of Abdul Aziz may look down from the bosom of the Prophet upon a blazing pyre in which the throne of Islam shall be burned before the eyes of all Europe in arms and to the thundering music of its guns.

RESPITED.—On Friday Gov. Brogden respited Elias Powell, the murderer until July 7th. Powell is the man who murdered a merchant named Cohen at Whitaker's sometime ago, and was to have been hanged at Halifax yesterday. We learn that the respite is not preliminary to a pardon or commutation, but was granted at the urgent request of counsel and spiritual advisers in order that the condemned might have ample time to prepare for his end. We are informed that after the above mentioned date the Governor will not again interfere.

Never Was A Republican.

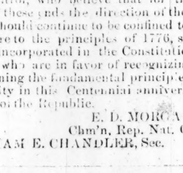
A LETTER has come to light, written by Belknap, the fal'en Secretary of War, dated Keokuk, Iowa, April 21, 1861, and addressed to Dr. Geo. H. Latimore; of Raymond. Miss., in which he proclaims himself a pro-slavery Democrat, and urges upon the South to stay in the Union and not leave the Democrats of the North alone to fight abolitionism. He speaks of the vote in Iowa for Bell and Everett, and Lincoln, and says the loudest talkers are the last to fight; that many North will not fight against the South; he for one will never raise an arm. Belknap speaks of a secession sermon by an Episcopal clergyman, and its enthusiastic reception, and indorses the sentiments. He is very bitter against what he terms "the so-called Republican party." etc. Belknap and Latimore were college mates at Georgetown, D. C. This proves what we have repeatedly asserted, that Belknap never was a Republican, though by a strange chance of politics he came to hold office under a Republican administration.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street. 39 v. 9.

POLITICAL.



First Congressional District Convention.

A Republican Convention for the First Congressional District of North Carolina, will be held at Edenton, N. C., on Thursday, the 22d day of June, 1876, and be convened at 12 o'clock of that day, for the purpose of placing in nomination a Republican candidate to represent the District in the Forty-fifth Congress of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed proper. Delegates entitled to a seat and vote in the Convention, must be regularly delegated by a County Convention called by a County Committee through their regular Chairman. Each county of the District is entitled, under the plan of organization, to as many votes as it has members in the House branch of the Legislature.

The County Committees of the counties composing the District, that have not already done so, are requested to call their county Conventions early so as to ensure their counties representation in the District Convention.

P. JOHN,
Chm'n. District Ex. Com.
Elizabeth City, N. C, May 19th, 1876.

Call For the National Republican Convention.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the City of Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling the conventions for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party difficulties, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud, who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful, and capable officers, who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest, who are opposed to imparting the credit of the nation by deprecating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor, who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confined to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, support them as incorporated in the Constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this Centennial anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN,
Chm'n. Rep. Nat. Com.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Sec.

1776. 1876.

ROOMS AND BOARDING

—AT THE—

CENTENNIAL.

I am prepared to furnish good Boarding and Rooms at the rate of $1.50 per day.

Street cars every 10 minutes from my door. A Horse and Carriage for a gentleman and lady, at all times.

E. J. BOSWORTH,
783, South 6th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
49-4t.

Notice to Teachers.

The Board of Examiners of Pasquotank County will meet at the office of the undersigned in Elizabeth City on the first

Thursday, in JULY 1876,

being the 6 (sixth) day of the month for the purpose of examining Teachers and granting Certificates to such applicants as may be found qualified. The examination will continue two days. All persons desiring to teach a public school in this county, should be present, as no teacher can receive an order for wages, for a school taught under the present law, from the Public School Fund without a certificate granted by this Board.

EXAMINATION FREE.

WALTER F. POOL,
Chm'n. Board Ex.

E. City, N. C., June 7th. 1876.

People's Line for Baltimore.

The swift and elegant steamer "Sue," of this line, leaves Norfolk on

TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S & FRIDAY'S

for Baltimore; carrying passengers and freights at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

On Tuesday's and Thursday's, she leaves Norfolk at 3 and Portsmouth at 4, P. M. On Saturday's she leaves Norfolk at 5 and Portsmouth at 6 P. M.

Tickets to Baltimore	$2 00
" " and return	3 00
Through tickets to Washington	3 50
" " Philadelphia	5 50
" " New York	8 50

TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED.

Be sure and go by People's Line and encourage competition.

JAS. W. McCARRICK, Agent,
Norfolk, Va.
June 7th, 1876-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SEE HERE. Do you want Books, Cards Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1860. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these. Trunk Full of Fun, 15c; How to win a Sweetheart, 30; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Getters, 50c; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed. 25c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. illustrated, 50c; How to write short hand, 50c; How to amuse an evening Party, 30c; Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win 30c; Leap year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 30c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 30c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 30c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our circulars. It will pay you to deal with us. Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliables," Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

SAVE MONEY Why pay double prices. You can buy $15 worth of goods for $10. Why not do it. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 33 Bromfield St., Boston, is firmly established, and for years has sold really valuable goods worth $1 50 to $3 at a fixed price of only ONE DOLLAR. We are endorsed and recommend by the best papers and leading merchants. Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we do sell all goods at less than other dealers. In these times it pays to save money. We sell Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Glassware, Cutlery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything, including 5,000 elegant books, which retail at $1 50 to $4 and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list, We C. O. D., let you see goods before paying. Over 78,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale. We need agents everywhere. We cannot give any idea here of our business. Our list of goods would fill this entire paper. Send at once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons. You can save cash. Will you do it? If so address once H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE 33 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Time Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

25-6m.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IF you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Sam'l Latham Plymouth, N. C.

23-1yr

BIXBY'S "BEST" *BLACKING.*

A COMBINED POLISH BLACKING AND LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

Experts and Professional Bootblacks in New York, and all other large cities where this Blacking has been introduced, acknowledge its superiority over all imported or domestic Blacking in use, as an Elegant Polish and Conserver of Leather.

NOTICE.

Bixby's "Best" Blacking has a Red and Blue Label. Do not be deceived by accepting our "Standard" Blacking in place of "Best," The Standard has the label stamped into the tin cover.

This brand is made to compete with other American and French Blackings, but is inferior to our "Best."

Bixby's "Best" Blacking will save its entire cost in the wear of your boots and shoes.

HOUSEKEEPERS

TRY BIXBY'S

French Laundry Blue,

IN SIFTING BOXES.

The most convenient and economical package, and the only combined Bleaching and Blueing Powder in use.

S. M. BIXBY & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

Nos. 173 & 175 Washington Street New York.

PRICES REDUCED,

New Excelsior Lawn Mower

Largest Sale of Any Lawn Mower in the World

It has been adopted, and can be seen in practical operation at Central Park and all other City Parks. New York; Government Grounds and City Parks, Washington; Boston Common, Boston; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; and on almost every prominent Park throughout the United States and Canada.

At the trial held in New York City, on the 25th of June, 1874, the NEW EXCELSIOR was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, a Silver Medal by the American Institute, in competition with all the different Lawn Mowers made in this country.

Four sizes for hand-power; four sizes for horse-power.

Prices from $14 to $300.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

Chadborn & Goldwell anf' Co

Send for Circular.

Newburgh N

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH
POPLINS,
COLORED SILK
DRESS
PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND
FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND
STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN
STRIPPED
PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE
SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND SCARFS

Table D. mask & Towel
White Good great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twilled and 1-2 Bleached
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system. Its advice, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and gives safe, sure checks the fruitless of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,	$10,00
Heart,	15,00
Sap,	5,00 to 7.50
Poplar,	12 50
Cypress	12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.
NIXONTON, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

HOME LINE.

Tri--Weekly Line

between

NORFOLK, VA.,

AND ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The Fast Sailing Steamer

Helen Smith;

Will leave D. D. Simmons & Bro's. Wharf, Norfolk, Va., via Dismal Swamp Canal, touching at all landings, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. for Elizabeth City

RETURNING,

will leave E. City for Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 A. M. arriving at Norfolk 3 P. M. Pro Rata with Old Bay Line for Baltimore; Clyde Line to Philadelphia and Old Dominion Line to New York.

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Fare: Norfolk, $1 30. Meals 50c. each.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
Agents at E. City.
ADAM TREDWELL,
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, Va.
June 7th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of it rth Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where in the country. In easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the adaptability of the people, in great fertility, and productability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of a large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making this town easily accessible to emigrants, and the best means of cheap water transportation for all products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built, connecting this place in direct communication with the Air Line Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming, and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement, putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has good buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on public road. There is a school within a mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above, containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productiveness it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in one year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood, with good schools and churches are near. Two-thirds of the farm is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the balance abounds in valuable timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is on a navagable River is easy productive, has a good neighborhood, on a public road, is very near a church and school house. The land too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 8 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $20 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses situated over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 360 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, not having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 160 acres, one of 100 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments to suit purchaser. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING [illegible] to prepare [illegible] Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., in the best manner, I solicit a share of public patronage. Repairing in all its departments. Respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City.

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

BLOCKS

SIDING,

DOORS,

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL

KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address

D. S. KRAM

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1876.

☞ TO NORTHERN VISITORS. ☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞ We received a communication from a friend from Bertie county, now residing in Washington, D. C., but too late for publication.

☞ We regret to learn that a little son of Dr. Jos. COMMANDER had his collar bone fractured on Saturday, by a fall from a buggy.

☞ The Editor, being one of the Delegates from this District to the National Republican Convention, left for Cincinnati on Saturday morning. But nearly all the matter in this issue was prepared by him before leaving.

☞ There is still a large number in Pasquotank who have not listed their taxes. Unless attended to before the 1st of July they will be liable to severe penalties. This is the law and it must be enforced. Go at once to THOS P. WILCOX, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Commissioners and give in your polls and property.

☞ We noticed in our harbor, one day this week, over thirty large sailing vessels and steamers. These vessels are mostly engaged in carrying lumber and grain to the Northern markets, and in supplying clams to the canning establishment of Messrs. MALTBY & EDWARDS.

☞ When you hear a man hastely crying "stop thief" the chances are that he is trying to divert attention from some of his own rascalities: when you hear him prating about extravagance you will almost invariably see, if you examine the record, that on every occasion he presented a bill against the county or corporation they were immoderately large; and when you hear certain "young bloods" complain of high taxes, just ask them to show their tax receipt.

☞ The apathy and indifference of the Republicans of the First District elected JESSE J. YEATES to Congress. He was thought to be a liberal-minded, moderate man. Hundreds who were disgusted with the *white feather* canvas of the Republican nominee voluntarily surrendered the District to Maj. YEATES. How has he appreciated it? The very first time he opened his mouth in Congress he went out of his way to insult, and abuse the Republicans of his District and State Instead of manifesting liberality and moderation he out Herods the most malignant Bourbon in his bitterness and hate. It will be remembered next November.

☞ The charges made by the *'Sour Grape'* junto" that the editor of this paper ever solicited, ever scratched the regular Republican ticket (excepting his own name when a candidate) or ever supported a Democratic candidate for Judge, are *infamously false*, and those who utter them know it. It is well understood *why* these insinuations are published—to justify their own disloyalty to the party. *It won't succeed.* As for "Medicus," the political quash, it would be well for him to take a few doses of his own medicine. The "ugly malady" *he* inoculated on the party two years ago very seriously jeopardized its life. But, thanks to its vigorous vital powers, it has recuperated. "Physician, heal thyself."

☞ The Town Commissioners at their last meeting decided to call the railroad election prayed for by such a large majority both in numbers and property of the electors of the Corporation. The proposition submitted is to subscribe $15,000 to the stock of the E. City and Norfolk Railroad Company, payable in the bonds of the Corporation at par, running for thirty years and not to be issued till the road is fully completed. The conditions annexed to the issue of the bonds, as adopted by the Commissioners are ample and ought to satisfy the most captious. The election will be held on Saturday, July the 15th, and we trust our citizens will not omit this opportunity of striking a determined blow in behalf of the material interests of the town. WORK, is now the watchward to send along the line. Let us water this splendid enterprise by a copious and overwhelming shower of votes on the day of election. As it flourishes or decays so will we be overshadowed by prosperity or adversity.

☞ It is the policy of the Democratic House of Representatives to attempt to fasten crime and corruption upon leading Republicans, and shield their own party friends by pocketing and suppressing evidence in favor of the former and against the latter. This trick was tried on Mr BLAINE, by J. PROCTOR KNOTT, author of the new treatise on bailments. We leave the poet of the New York *Tribune* to paint the result.

THE DENOUEMENT

Says Mr. Blaine to Mr. Knott:
"You cannot me deceive:
You dare not, Knott, swear you did not.
A telegram receive!

"From Mr. Caldwell did it come,
Now do not Knott deny.
Oh, say not, Knott, you got it not,
For I would, Knott, be a lie!

Says Knott: "I will not now confess,
Nor I will not deny.
Some day I will this knot unknot,
And will you notify."

The fiery Blaine broke out in wrath,
No chill Blaine, sure, was he!
Says he: "I will not, Knott, permit.
Such naughty trickery!"

Says Knott: "You are before the Board,
And bored we wont be here."
Says Blaine. "I mean that Board to plane,
And make knots disa ppear."

Then Knott of pistols loud did talk,
And called the members fools,
And geese, and snakes; but kept within
The Parliamentary rules!

Then Blaine retired, with victory flushed,
For well he'd played his role,
But not so Knott. He felt that he
Could crawl through a knot-hole.

☞ Col. S. D. POOL has tendered his resignation of the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, to take effect on the 30th of June.

☞ We regret that the Proceedings of the Republican Convention of Washington county did not reach us until our paper was entirely filled up. Judge ALBERTSON was recommended for Congress.

☞ We make a note of the fact that over thirty steamers and sailing vessels are in our port as we go to press. We have room for a thousand more; and we trust and almost believe, that the time is coming when the bosom of the Pasquotank will be fairly freighted by those "toilers of the sea."

☞ The colored Odd Fellows marched in procession through our principal streets on Monday, and were addressed on the subject of Odd Fellowship by Messrs. SMALL and EPES, at the African Church. At night they gave a ball in BUNNELL's Hall. We understand the Order is in a flourishing condition.

☞ Rev. J. L. GARRETT has shown us a paper, containing subscriptions to the amount of over $700, for the purpose of erecting a Methodist Church in Mt. Hermon township. Several hundred dollars are still needed, and we trust our friends and patrons will contribute as liberally as their means allow to this worthy object. By building churches and sustaining newspapers, the moral and intellectual status of any community will be strengthened and elevated.

☞ We cannot speak too enthusiastically of the management, and general pleasant features, of the Methodist Sunday School Picnic held at UNDERWOOD's Grove last Thursday. It was a jubilee of delight for everybody. Never was a day more softly beautiful, never was a dinner more bountiful and sumptuous, never was a party more blithe and joyful. Such recreations in the pure country air form pleasant episodes in life. It is not only by encouraging them, but by employing all the resources of which he is capable to make the Sunday School pleasant and attractive to the children, that the able Superintendent, Dr. BUTT, has shown himself eminently fitted for his post. The present unparalleled prosperity of the school is largely attributable to his tact, energy and devotion.

☞ The Albemarle House, under the management of E. C. ALBERTSON, Esq. and his accomplished lady, is a just source of pride to our city and the surrounding country. The table is as well kept as any in the State. The rooms are well ventilated, the furniture is good, and every thing about them is kept clean and nice. Not the least attractive feature in these hard times, is the cheapness of board. Persons occupying the lower rooms can get board for $25,00 per month, and a regular gradation of liberal reduction will be made to those who occupy rooms in the higher stories. Our splendid hotel deserves a liberal patronage.

Local Briefs:

During the past week a large quantity of Irish potatoes have been shipped North.—Several gentlemen from near Hagerstown, Md., are here prospecting. With the railroad insured, visitors would come by hundreds.—Our new carrier has missed some town patrons. Will they please report?—Raspberries and cream are the luxuries now.—Huckelberries in market.—Twenty schooners in our port on Friday.

Local Port-Folio.

The first man that ever went round the world—the man in the moon A member of the sole-r-system—a shoemaker. The foot guards—boots and shoes A query—if a row of columns is a colonade, isn't a row of lemons a lemonade? A truism—an ex-pensive wife makes a pensive husband. Two and two do not make four when they stand for 22.

Neighboring Counties.

BEAUFORT.—S. F. Stilley, Post Master at Washington died on the 4th inst. He was in his 27th year of age. He was an active Republican and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

DARE.—Another whale (a small one) washed ashore at Nag's Head last week Some 30 gallons of oil were obtained from it.

HERTFORD COUNTY.—The Commencement Exercises of the Wesleyan Female College at Murfreesboro will begin on the 18th. The Annual Address will be delivered on Thursday the 20th by Rev. R. N. Sledd. of Petersburg, Va The Annual Exercises of the Baptist Institute, at the same place, will begin on the 26th. The Address will be delivered on the 28th by Rev. T. T. Eaton, also of Petersburg, Va.

PITT.—The Republicans will hold their Convention at Greenville on the 17th inst.

PERQUIMANS.—The Democrats held a meeting here Saturday. Delegates were appointed. Much ado about nothing, was the result.—Some of the young men were caught putting the "town to rights" Saturday night. They were recognized to appear at the Supreme Court in July. There being no ordinance upon the subject, one has now been enacted.—Some colored fellows were drunk and noisy Saturday night. They were dealt with according to law, paying fines from $2,50 to $5,00 each for their fun.—The crops are very promising. The hogs are having the disease of cholera. Some die with it.

Business Locals.

HO FOR NAG'S HEAD.

The Steamer Mary E. Roberts, Capt. Walker, will make regular trips during the season, between Nag's Head, Columbia, Hertford and Elizabeth City. The steamer is now undergoing the necessary painting, etc., for the accommodation and comfort of the public. In due season her schedule will be published. For any desired information apply to W. A. HARNEY, Agent, E. City.

REDUCTION OF RATES

by the D. S. S. Trans. Co, until further notice.

First class, E. City to Norfolk,	$1 50.
Second " " " "	1 30.
From Morrisett's wharf	1 00

Meals 50 cents extra, each.
Freights carried at lowest rates and received at all hours.

W. A. HARNEY, Gen'l. Agent.

When a Brooklyn woman wants a new dress and feels a delicacy about asking for it direct, she presents her husband with a nice beeded shaving paper case, filled with tissue from an old paper pattern. The first time he uses it he notices the little round holes in the paper and naturally inquires the reason, which gives her the chance to say with a regretful sign that it's only a "Domestic Paper Fashion" that she would have used some time ago but for the reason that she saw he was poor just then and felt as if she ought to economize to help him along. Noble self denial like this usually fetches things.

Go see the Polonaise calico at Fowler's

Examine Fowler's bleached cottons before you buy elsewhere.

Missionery sunday school at 3 o'clock, P. M. Subject, on blackboard: "Steven Stoned to Death and Light House.

Large assortment of kid gloves at Fowler's at popular prices.

HOMES AND FORTUNES FOR ALL

GRAND DISTRIBUTION
of
Cash, Farms, Brick Residences, &c.
—BY—
The Kansas Land and Immigration Association,
AUGUST 25, 1876.

Capital Stock 1,000,000, *Legally Authorized*

The Kansas and Immigrant Association, of Atchison, Kansas an enterprise chartered by the State, inaugurated and managed by men whose reputation for honesty, reliability and integrity stands unsullied, and who have the hearty endorsement of State and city officials and citizens, will, on the 25th day of August, 1876, make a grand distribution to its shareholders of many valuable award of cash and real estate. Highest cash award, $75,000, Lowest, $50. The real estate award, consisting of choice farms, business houses, residences, &c., have been selected from the most desirable and valuable property in the State. Price of shares only $5.00 each. Every shareholder will be fairly represented at the distribution. The chance offered to secure a home and a fortune are unprecedented. *Distribution positive, Aug.* 25, 1876 or money will be refunded in full.

Send in your order at once, so you may have your numbers carefully registered. For a more particular description of the enterprise, terms of agents, special offer to clubs, and purchasers of two or more shares, manner of drawing, list of endorsers and references, discription of Kansas, &c., &c., send for their illustrated paper, the "Kansas Immigrant," *mailed free* to any address. Send $5.00 for a share. Address.

S. M. STRICKLER Sec'y,
tf Atchison, Kansas.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76-1y

SENSIBLE ADVICE

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GEEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of dyspepsia and liver complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness palpitation of the heart, heartburn, water brash, coming up of food, after eating, low spirits, etc., we ask you to go to your Druggist, J. Q. Etheridge & Bro. and get a sample bottle of GEEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you. For sale by Henry Hooper, Edenton, N. C., J. W. Turner, Hertford, N. C. tf.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book. March 29, '76—1yr.

MARRIAGES.

FUNK—ROBBINS.—Married, June 10th, by W. P. McFarland, Esq., Capt. GEO. FUNK to Miss SARAH ROBBINS.

DEATHS.

SMALL.—Near this place, on June 12th, 1876 MARY E. SMALL, aged 38 years, 3 months and 27 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful Indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Suffers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.
27-6m. JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. New York.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. tf

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Loffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists Stindrics.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES
An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $ 50 to $200 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys one, pay what paper you read this in, and address, W. F. JOHN & BARNES, 80 Ruger, Wilmington Co., Illinois. 3-6y.

Box 2061.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State. 48-1yr.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS, DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide tells all the impotent should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiology and Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the requirements to happiness their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure. It is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, Office 12 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1851.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS,
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS,
MILL GEARING MADE
Without Patterns,
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS
OF IMPROVED DESIGNS. A SPECIALTY.
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE
TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use.
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT,
SEND FOR CIRCULARS... BALTIMORE, MD.

SAVES FUEL! SAVES LABOR!
THE
NATIONAL STEEL TUBE CLEANER.

(Patented July 25th, 1874.)

Carbon is one of the worst conductors of heat known, a deposit of 1-32 on the inside of tubes causing a loss of 15 per cent. of fuel.

This Tube Cleaner is made of spring steel. Each segment is of itself a spring, and dilates in a perfect circle so as to press against the inside of the tube, removing all the carbon and scale without the slightest injury to the tube.

Guaranteed to clean better, last longer, and work easier than any in the market. Adopted and in use by the U. S. Navy. For sale by dealers. Send for circular.

THE CHALMERS SPENCE CO.,
Agents for the United States,
Foot of East 9th Street, New York.
Note.—Sample can be seen at the office of this paper.

If you wish to grow Vegetables for sale read
Gardening for Profit!
If you wish to become a Commercial Florist, read
Practical Floriculture!
If you wish to Garden for Amusement or for Home Use only, read
Gardening for Pleasure!
ALL BY
Peter Henderson.
Price $1.50 each, post-paid, by mail.
Our Combined Catalogue for 1876, of
EVERYTHING
FOR THE
GARDEN!
Sent Free to all Applicants.
Our large Illustrated Catalogues of *Seeds* and *Plants*, numbering 175 pages, and containing 2 colored plates, sent without charge to purchasers of any of the above three books. Sent to all others on receipt of 50 cents.
Peter Henderson & Co.,
35 Cortlandt Street,
NEW YORK.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Electro-Plated Table Ware,
AND
Ornamental Art Work
IN GREAT VARIETY,
Manufactured By The
Meridian Brittania Co.,
55 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

1847—*ROGERS BROTHERS*—XII

N. B.—This great improvement in Silver Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to all grades of plate, XI, 8 and 12 ozs as heretofore ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.

☞ First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to Ame rican Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

J. F. SANDERS. J. W. SAWYER. A. LUTEN

New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles and machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.

Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.

Call on or address,

J. F. SANDERS & CO
Elizabeth c y, N
April 26th, 1876-tf.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND U[illegible]

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD
COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will defy competition*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

Commissioners Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of County Commissioners for Pasquotank County, will meet at the Court House in the town of E. City on the 8th Monday in May 1876, (being the 22nd day of the month) and set two days, for the purpose of revising the tax lists and valuation reported to them for 1876, and otherwise complete the List. At which time and place, any and all persons having any complaint, as to the valuation of their property or the amount of tax charged against them, can appear and be heard by the Board in regard thereto. Any failing to list with the Assessors in their Township before they return their list to this Board, can do so by applying to this Board, up to the 1st Monday in July next. After 1st Monday in July next, ther will be liable to double Tax, and Fifty Dollars fine, or 30 days imprisonment. The Commissioners must enforce the law.

P. JOHN.
Chm'n Board Co'ty Com.
May 3

AGENTS,
NEW BOOK,

Which is thrilling interest, sterling merito elegance and cheapness, has absolutely no equal. It is "True Throughout" for the Centennial period—takes on sight.

The *North American Review* says it is "deserving of unqualified praise; we anticipate for it an extensive popularity"; the *Chicago Tribune* says "Just such work as thousands of the American People want to see and possess"; the *Inter-Ocean* calls it "*preferable to any yet published*"; and we never knew a volume of equal merit to command such universal praise. Send for extra terms to agents, and full description of the work, to J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, New York. 15 3.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

C. S. BROWN, Prop

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO, 334 Bowery, N. Y.,

to whom was awarded the

Premium Medal

for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the last session of the

GREAT AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,

over all competitors. Their Truss is a sure cure in the most obstinate cases of Rupture, and is sold at a reasonable price. They guarantee a perfect fit in every case. Circulars sent free. Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Liberal discount to Physicians.

First-class Lady Surgeon in attendance.

Terms moderate. Cures by mail. Orders filled by mail. Examination and treatment free. Send for descriptive circular to

THOS. W. H. BUANAM, M. D.
March 24, 1876-1yr. Chief Surgeon.

SAFE
SARETT'S PATENT
SCALE
STANDARD
Fire and Burglar
SAFES.
Counter, Platform, Wagon & Track
SCALES.
Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.
Marvin's Safe Co.,
265 Broadway, New York,
721 Chestnut St., Phila.

New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality,

put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

FOWLER'S
Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consists of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c., and in fact everything kept in a first class Grocery Department will be found a full supply of such goods as are usually kept in a Store. Among the Dress Goods are Black and Fancy Silks, Pure Mohairs, Poplins, Satin and Wool Hermonie, Pure Grenadines, Lawns, White Goods, Linens, &c. In Notions you will find Colored and White Kid Gloves for ladies or gents, Hosiery for Ladies, Misses & Children, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Jet, Pearl and Steel Buttons, Braids, Laces, Edgings and Insertions, Hamburgs, Embroideries, &c. In Boots & Shoes for ladies, gents, misses & children, Silver Plated Ware, Tinware, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Oils, Paints, Window Glass, Putty, Brushes, Table Linen, Napkins and Doylies, Towels, &c. In Groceries, Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Canned Goods, Soaps, Starch, Candies, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Grocery and Confectionery line. Our stock is full and complete and will be supplied with fresh goods at all times and at reasonable terms. Come and see us.

WILLIAM S. FOWLER.
Road Street.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,
Lath, Pickets
and
JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News. and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET.
ELIZABETH CITY.
N. C.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"

A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS

SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skillful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

KEYSTONE
Printing Ink Co!
MANUFACTURERS OF
Printing Inks,
(Book and News Blacks
SPECIALITY,
135 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Our Inks are of a superior quality, being made from the best ingredients and under the personal supervision of a practical printer and pressman, therefore we will GUARANTEE EVERY POUND OF INK SOLD to be of a Superior Jet Black, Quick Drying and entirely Free from Setting Off.

Our prices are from 30 to 50 per cent, lower than any other Inks manufactured in the United States.

A trial of a sample keg will convince any printer that he has been paying nearly double what he should for his Inks in times past. Put up in kegs and barrels to suit purchasers. Address,

KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.,
135 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA

GOOD NEWS!

The railroad is expected to run on Zimmerman's Wharf, where the continual rush is for the best Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Teas, Vinegar, Spices, Soaps and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn; all kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c at *Lowest Cash Prices.* All can be convinced by calling at

Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Salt and at owest cash Prices, and 10s Bushels Long Island N. Y. Earley Rose and Peach Blow Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf

$250 A MONTH.—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents Sent free for two stamps. Address,

Sr. JOSEPH Medical Institute,
Joseph, Mo.
1yr

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUNTAIN HEAD
for
BARGAINS.
NEW
FALL
AND
WINTER
GOODS
OF ALL KINDS
AND
IN THE LATEST
STYLES!
BRODRICKS & SMITH.
3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great Inducements this all and invite your careful examination of their STOCK

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

THE ELIZABETH CITY
Bakery & confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Butter—in short, everything in the Grocery and Confectionery line. Our stock is full and complete and will be supplied with fresh goods at all times and at reasonable terms. Come and see us.

WILLIAM S. FOWLER.
Road Street.

THOMAS R. BLAND,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
House, Sign
AND
ORNAMENTAL Painting.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties, and the previous work which he has executed, and the faithfulness with which work intended to be done has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

JNO. S. WAUGH,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, &c.

Those in want of any kind of a Vehicle would do well to give me a call.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JONES'
Livery Stables
AT
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road and keep fine buggies, carriages, etc. for hire. Persons promptly accomodated at all times and reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accomodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

J. O. W. BELL.

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,

Near Brother's Livery Stables.

ATLANTIC HOT[illegible]

NORFOLK, VA

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $2 00
Third and Fourth " 1 50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

June 18th, 1873.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Kitchen Garden.

At every cutting cut the whole bed of asparagus clean, leaving no thin, spindling shoots. Cut the shoots well below the surface in a direction slanting away from the stool to avoid injuring the dormant buds. An early dressing of salt, two pounds to the square rod, is beneficial in inland localities.

Plant beans when all danger of frost is over. Put bush sorts in drills eighteen inches apart, and plant Limas and other pole sorts in hills four feet apart each way; set the poles before the beans are planted; push in the Limas eye down.

Early sown beets will now be large enough to thin out and use for greens. Sow early sorts every two weeks until July, in drills fifteen inches apart. Lettuce, if set between the rows, will be out of the way before the beets need the room.

Hoe the early cabbage plants often, and especially in the morning while the dew is on. Set plants in vacant spots along fences and between young trees, if not shaded too much.

Sow a few rows of carrots for early, but defer planting the winter bed until later.

Plant corn when all danger of frost has passed; if too early, the seed will rot before sprouting.

Set out early started cucumber plants under hand frames in rich hills. If there are no hand-glasses, take old boxes five or six inches high, remove the bottom, and place them over a hill, and at night cover with a board; a pane of glass may be put on in cool weather.

Set egg plants in rich, warm soil, and hoe often; a little weak liquid manure is very beneficial when they are growing.

Leeks may still be sown. As soon as large enough, transplant; cut the tops off to three or four inches, and set in rows eighteen inches apart and five to six inches in the row.

Set out lettuce plants and sow seeds.

Martynia seeds sown early this month in a hot-bed will furnish plants for setting out later, or sow in place when the soil is warm; in either case they should stand three feet apart each way.

Melons and squashes for early may be treated the same as cucumbers, but the second crop must not be put in before the soil is well warmed.

Keep the soil loose between the onion rows, and weed early.—*Agriculturist.*

Domestic Recipes.

LEMON CAKE.—Three cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, four cupfuls of flour, five eggs, beaten separately, one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of soda, juice and grated rind of one lemon.

SALLY LUNN.—One quart of flour, four eggs, one cupful of milk, one cupful of lard and butter mixed, a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt. Beat the eggs very light, yolks and whites separately, melt the shortening, sift the baking powder into the flour, add the whites the last thing. Bake steadily three-quarters of an hour, or until a straw thrust into it comes up clean. Eat while hot.

OYSTER OR CLAM FRITTERS.—Drain them thoroughly, chop fine, and season with pepper and salt, make a batter of eggs, milk and flour, stir the chopped oysters or clams into this, and fry in hot lard, or fry them whole, enveloped in batter, one in each fritter; in this case the batter should be thicker than if they were chopped.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.—Two cupfuls of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, whites of three eggs, one cupful of milk, two and three-fourths cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake on jelly tins; whites of two eggs, well beaten, with not quite a cupful of pulverized sugar; add six tablespoonfuls of grated German sweet chocolate and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla; spread the cakes.

SALLY LUNN PUDDING.—Soak one of the cake cakes, called Sally Lunn, in a pan that will just hold it, with boiling milk, for three hours, then turn it out. Scoop out a piece from the under side, so as not to injure the upper crust, and squeeze it. One egg well beaten, a little white sugar, and, having taken out the piece previously cut, stir in these ingredients, still adding care not to break the crust, then replace the piece. Let the basin be covered with butter, and fill up with bread crumbs if not quite full. Boil three quarters of an hour. It is better to scoop the piece out before the boiling milk is poured on the cake.

Black Tooth in Swine.

The *American Swine Journal* says: Black tooth, so called, in swine, is sometimes caused by mechanical injury to teeth, caused by chewing the dry and hard kernels of corn. The ailment consists in a state of decay of the teeth (caries). Such decayed teeth may be removed by the same instrument as a dentist would apply to one's own tooth under similar circumstances. The symptoms of toothache in swine are similar to those exhibited by mankind, viz: loss of appetite, salivation or slobbering, hanging of the head, mostly to the side which is affected, peevishness, loss of all fear of man, and hot repulsive breath. When hogs are fed for any length of time, their teeth may become discolored; but it is a question whether the teeth at the same time are materially injured. So long as no decay or diminution of their substance can be noticed, and while the appetite and chewing faculties of the animal do not appear diminished, no interference will be necessary.

A Baboon Mother.

A Mr. Hazley, in a lecture on Africa, tells the following story: A woman, belonging to a settlement of about one hundred and fifty souls, went one day to gather some wood, and left her child on the ground to take care of itself. While the mother was gone, a female baboon appeared on the scene, and, espying the child, approached and began to fondle it. The child was allowed to partake of the baboon's milk, which deprived it of any appetite for its mother's. When the mother returned she noticed that the child was carefully covered over with leaves and had lost its hunger. This was done for several days before the mother ascertained who performed the kindhearted act. When the mother did find out the door, she induced the men of her tribe to lie in wait for the baboon the next day. The animal noticed the men raise their weapons to fire, and began to wave her hand, or paw, as if asking them not to kill her, and at the same time pointed to a young one at her breast. But the natives killed her. No sooner had they done so, however, than the male baboon put in its appearance, and by a loud shout, summoned others of his tribe to the spot. Then, in a body, the animals attacked the natives, and forced them to fly to their huts for safety. One of the baboons tracked them to their settlement, and the next day they were visited by about five hundred baboons, who assailed them with cocoanuts, and compelled them to run away from their homes. The animals kept a watch over the huts for several days, and prevented the natives from returning to their dwellings.

Sentenced for Ninety-nine Years.

Peter Brown, a negro, pounded his wife's brains out with a club in a little hut in Hog Hollow, Mo. He carried the body some time following night to the Missouri river and sunk it, and then burned his cabin and fled. He was arrested in Junction City, Kan., and having been convicted of murder in the first degree, he was sentenced to be hanged, but the case was taken to the court of appeals, and that tribunal reversed the judgment. The prisoner pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the Missouri penitentiary for ninety-nine years. There is a State law that enables a man who has been sentenced for life to demand and receive his discharge at the end of fifteen years' imprisonment. Hence the term of ninety-nine years was fixed.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Our Regular Correspondent Acts as a Guide Through the Grounds---What is to be Seen---An Interesting Letter.

After ten days careful examination, your correspondent proposes to give some faint idea of this wonderful enterprise and its thousand attractions, and it is only after such an examination that its grandeur can be appreciated.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Exhibition opens at 9 A. M. and closes at 6 P. M. There are special gates distributed at different points intended for visitors who pay, for exhibitors, for complimentary tickets, for workmen and for wagons. The arrangements for the press are very complete and in the hands of a special committee of which John Wanamaker, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, is chairman, and General C. B. Norton, secretary. There is a fine room at 904 Walnut street for the use of correspondents and another in the Judges' hall on the grounds, where every convenience is supplied in the way of stationery, etc., etc. Passes are cheerfully furnished to all regular correspondents, and are good for six months if the party desires to remain so long. Visitors pay fifty cents each on entering the grounds, which entitles them to a free entrance to each and every building and to remain during the entire day. This also covers admission to the Gilmore concerts in the Main building, the Electric organ concert in Horticultural hall, and the special exhibitions of fruit and vegetables in Agricultural hall. On entering from Belmont avenue visitors will find, free of charge, all necessary conveniences for washing, dressing, etc., etc.; also barber shops, bootblacks, etc. At different points in each building water is supplied gratuitously, and restaurants can be found in every direction. Over three thousand seats have already been placed in the grounds, and others are to be added as required. Rolling chairs, a great convenience, can be procured at any of the gates, and visitors carried about from one building to another, and through the buildings, for a moderate charge. A narrow gauge railroad runs all around the inside of the grounds for the small sum of five cents, so that every facility and convenience is at the service of visitors.

EXPENSES.

Do not be alarmed at the reports of high charges for board and lodging in Philadelphia; a careful examination of the subject settles the question that good board can be had from $10 per week up to $5 per day. Within sight of the Exhibition there are good accommodations for $1 per day, that is, a comfortable bedroom; breakfast can be had outside the grounds for fifty cents, and a good dinner inside for $1. All that is necessary is that the visitor examines the bill of fare and selects according to the prices therein given. At the dairy good milk, cream, berries, etc., are furnished reasonably. An estimate of expenses for one person should not exceed $25 per week, including a daily visit to the Exhibition.

HOW TO SPEND A WEEK PROFITABLY.

Take a room near the grounds and commence on the first day by entering on Belmont avenue, turn to the right and you are in the Main building, with a day's work before you and a trip around the world. Still keeping to the right, we enter Chili and the Argentine Republic, which with Peru and the Orange Free State form the first section, and contain much that is of interest. Then the old nations of China and Japan, with curious exhibits of bronzes, straw work, silks and matings. Next Denmark, then Turkey and Egypt, followed by the beautiful pavilion of Spain and the exhibits of Russia, Austria, Hungary and the German empire united, and one-fourth of the day's work has been accomplished. We are now in the center of the building, and if tired can rest and listen to the music of Gilmore's band or push on to the exhibits of our own country, which occupy fully one-fourth of the Main building. On arriving at the extreme end, go up in the gallery and view the wonderful vista, which extends for nearly half a mile before the eye. Now it is time to dine, and as the Restaurant Lafayette is the nearest we will dine there and spend an hour under the shade of the trees. Returning, we leave the United States and passing through Mexico, The Netherlands, Brazil, Belgium and Switzerland reach France and England, where hours can be spent with pleasure and profit. Then passing through Canada, Australia, Sweden, Norway and Italy, we have reached our starting point, and the bell chimes give notice that it is six o'clock and time to close. Tired, we go to our hotel for a rest, and then if so inclined spend the evening at Opertis' garden, or go down in the city and visit Independence Hall, and thus has passed the first day. The second day should be devoted to the Machinery hall, the Shoe and Leather building, the glass factory, and the buildings in the vicinity. Dine at the French restaurant, but look at the prices. Bear in mind that two persons can dine comfortably on what is ordered for one. The third day visit the Art gallery and its annexes, the Photographic gallery and the Carriage building, with a look at Judges' hall. Dine at the German restaurant, spend the evening at Thomas' concert or one of the theaters. The fourth day can be pleasantly spent by a visit to the Government building, the Women's pavilion, the Model of Paris, the State buildings, and a dinner at the restaurant on George's hill. The fifth day can be given to the Horticultural and Agricultural buildings, with a dinner at the grand American restaurant. Devote the sixth day to an examination of the smaller buildings, and dine at the Southern restaurant. Then on Sunday take a boat up the Schuylkill, visit the Zoological gardens, Fairmount park, the Universities, and the evening at the Academy of Fine Arts, dining at Shrawberry mansion or Proskener's, and the week has passed with both pleasure and profit.

LOCOMOTION.

The arrangements in this city for travel are most convenient. The horse cars run in every direction, and for the small charge of seven cents one can go from end to end of the city, and by a system of exchange tickets cars can be taken crossing the city, so that almost any point can be reached. For small parties waggonettes have been introduced, which can be secured for fifty cents for each person.

THE CITY.

There is much to be seen in Philadelphia; Independence Hall, Carpenters' Hall, Girard College, the Clubs, the public buildings, Laurel Hill cemetery, Academy of Science, Academy of Fine Arts, are all worthy of a visit.

SUMMARY.

While enough work has been given a visitor to occupy a week, yet it can all be seen in half that time in a cursory manner, and, of course, at a less expense, but the reader may rest assured, in whatever section of our country he may be, that it will pay him well to save money enough to make one visit to the International Exhibition, and, if possible, to bring his family. The advantages gained will amply pay for all economies in saving, and the writer feels sure that every one influenced to make the visit through this letter will never regret it. BEN HAMET.

That Brilliant West Star.

A curious advertisement appeared in the Londonderry *Journal*, April 30, 1783: "Whereas on February the 14th, 1783, it pleased kind Providence to confer on Matthew Neely, of Burnally, parish of Tamlaghtfinlagan and county of Londonderry, a man child, whose appearance is promising and amiable, and hopes the Being who first caused him to exist will grant him grace. Also in consideration and remembrance of the many heroic deeds done by that universally renowned patriot, General Washington, the said Matthew Neely has done himself the honor of calling the said man child by the name of George Washington Neely, he being the first child named or so called in this kingdom by the name of Washington, that brilliant West star."

THE SEAL FISHERY.

How the Seals are Caught---Incidents of the Work---Danger all Around.

An interesting letter on the seal fishery is published in the *World*. The writer gives the following incidents of the work:

The aim of the hunters is to reach the young seals which lie cradled on the ice, in "patches" or groups, somewhere in the vast ice covered area extending between two and three hundred miles from our shores. There they lie during the first four or five weeks of their existence, fed by their mother's milk, and growing fat at an enormous rate. Armed with their "gaffs" or iron bound clubs, the seal hunters on getting among the "white coats" leap on the ice, and then commences the "slaughter of the innocents." A blow on the nose from the "gaff" stuns or kills the young seal, and instantly the knife is at work; the skin and adhering fat are detached with amazing rapidity from the carcass, which is left on the ice, still quivering with life, while the fat and skin alone are carried off. The fact that each seal slaughtered is worth $3 gives zest and energy to the bloody work. Fancy the crew of one of our largest steamers, numbering three hundred, on an ice field, eagerly carrying on their murderous work; their persons smeared with blood and fat, the ice stained with gore and dotted with the skinless carcasses of the slain; "the shivering seals' low moans," like the cries of babies in distress, filling the air. The shouts of the hunters; the blows of the "gaffs" as they dispatch their victims; the blood that covers the hands and arms of the men and stains the virgin snow; the carcasses denuded of skin and fat, and yet palpitating with warm life, as they are flung on the ice; the eager, exultant hunters, slaying, "sculping," hauling the loads of fat to the ship—what a scene amid these ice solitudes of the ocean, with the bright sun in the heavens lighting up the gittering pinnacles and far spreading fields of ice. On the deck men are moving about knee-deep in fat and blood, as there the pelts are piled previous to being stowed under the hatches when cooled. The hunters arrive with their loads of fat, snatch a hasty moment to drink a bowl of tea, and are off presently in search of new victims.

The poor mother seals, now cubless, are seen popping their heads up in the small lakes of water, anxiously looking for their snow-white darlings, and refusing to believe that the bloody carcasses on the ice are all that remains of their tender offspring. With a moan of distress they plunge into the water, as if anxious to escape from a scene polluted by the ensanguined trail of the hunters. The maternal instinct is very strong in the seals. The mothers remain near their young, fishing in the neighborhood, and returning occasionally to give them suck. It is a most curious fact that when the ice is unbroken each mother seal has its own hole by which it reaches the water, and which it takes care to keep from freezing. On returning from a fishing excursion extending over fifty or a hundred miles, each is able to find its own hole and, among thousands of others, at once to distinguish its own snow-white cub—by the sense of smell, it is believed—which it proceeds to fondle and suckle. This is one of the most wonderful achievements of animal instinct. The young are scattered in myriads on the ice, and during the absence of the mothers the ice, borne on the current, has shifted its position many miles—yet each is aole to find her own ice hole and to pick out her own darling from the immense herd with unerring accuracy.

At times the hunters have to push forward over the ice two or three miles from the vessel in pursuit of the seals, and should a fog or snow storm set in there is a terrible risk of losing their way and perishing miserably on these ice deserts, or of falling through the openings which are covered with snow. Sometimes the ice field on which they are at work separates without a moment's warning, and they are floated off to lie down and die on the ice, unless rescued by some other vessel of the fleet. Or perhaps a furious northeaster blows, "rafting" the ice or piling the huge blocks one upon another all around the imprisoned ship, and at length crushing her like a nutshell and leaving the unhappy sealers shivering and perishing with hunger on the floating ice fields. Sometimes their sufferings are very great, but on the whole, such are their skill and fortitude in meeting all emergencies, and such their acquaintance with the manners and movements of the ice, that comparatively few mishaps occur. The very dangers of the seal hunt present an irresistible charm of excitement to these daring men who have been nurtured amid such perils. Besides, it is thus they win the bread for their wives and little ones at home; and how happy to be able to enter port with enough to keep the wolf from the door and gladden the hearts of those who on shore are longing and praying for their success.

The Pomological Display.

The following is the calendar of the pomological exhibitions to be seen in Agricultural hall on the Centennial grounds:

Strawberries, June 7 to 15; early grass butter and cheese, June 13 to 17; early summer vegetables, June 20 to 24; honey, June 20 to 24; raspberries and blackberries, July 3 to 8; Southern pomological products, July 18 to 22; melons, August 22 to 26; peaches, September 4 to 9; Northern pomological products, September 11 to 16; autumn vegetables, September 19 to 23; cereals, September 25 to 30; potatoes and feeding roots, October 2 to 7; grapes, October 8 to 16; autumn butter and cheese, October 17 to 21; nuts, October 23 to November 1; autumn honey and wax, October 23 to November 1.

Applications for entry should be addressed to Burnet Landreth, chief of the bureau of agriculture. There ought to be a large display in each class, and no doubt will be if the farmers and pomologists understand that they are requested to contribute. Dairy products are to be shown on Wednesday of each week. The field trials of mowing machines, tedder and hay rakes will take place on grounds near Schenck's station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, between Philadelphia and Trenton, from June 15 to 30, and the trials of reapers from July 5 to 15. Exhibitions of live stock on the grounds formerly occupied by the Philadelphia stock yards will take place as follows:

Horses, September 1 to 4; dogs, September 1 to 8; neat cattle, September 21 to October 4; sheep, October 10 to 18; swine, October 10 to 18; poultry, October 27 to November 6.

Horace J. Smith, of the advisory council committee, notices as a specimen of the way these displays are likely to be encouraged that the American Jersey Cattle Club, at their late annual meeting, passed a resolution offering $1,000 in five special prizes for fine breed in cattle. The list is as follows: $250 for the first best cow, $100 for the second best cow, $250 for the first best bull, $100 for the second best bull, and $300 for the best herd.

The National Agricultural Congress will hold its meetings for three days in Philadelphia, beginning September 12. The Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, the oldest of its kind on this continent, has offered the Congress the use of its rooms.

A Quarrel Between Brothers.

A quarrel of fifteen years' standing between two brothers, so serious that they have not spoken to each other during all that time, has been settled at Norwich, Conn., by the intervention of Judge Foster. A suit brought by one to recover $2,500 for slander was pending, the ground being that the brother had said that his brother was a thief, and had stolen his gun. The evidence was all in, and the lawyers were about to begin their talk, when the judge called the plaintiff and defendant aside, and after a consultation, during which the three mingled their tears, it was agreed that the matter should be referred to the lawyers and the judge. Both parties finally signed an agreement to end the suit where it was, and also to drop other suits that were pending between them and live as brothers should.

Mining Mysteries in Colorado.

The Denver *News* says: Mining excitement is active in Boulder county, and its promise is better than a hundred such as the Black Hills. The Keystone mine, in Magnolia district, was lately sold. Since its discovery and opening, about the middle of last summer, it has yielded, over and above all expenses, about $16,000. The price realized is not definitely stated, but it was bonded some time ago for $35,000. One report says that the sale was for $45,000 cash; another that it was for $35,000 and one-fourth of the stock in the new company. What object a person can have in selling a mine for $35,000 that has paid $16,000 net profit in less than a year, is one of those strange things that no one else can guess.

The Melvina mine, in Gold Hill district, is one of the wonders of the country. From February twentieth to March twentieth it produced ore that was sold for $15,937, cash. The total expenses of the mine during the same time were $670, leaving a net profit of $15,267.

When the John Jay lode was found, in November last, one of the discoverers offered to sell the other his half interest for $10,000, and give him forty days to pay it in. The offer was accepted, and before the forty days were up the mine was opened, all the expenses met and the $10,000 paid. This was a new district, without roads, in midwinter, and with all the disadvantages of developing a mine under such circumstances. Why such a sale was made is another mystery. The man selling it knew that he could not possibly get the money unless it was taken out of the mine, yet he risked the chance of fabulous wealth—such as the mine now assures—for the no less uncertainty of $10,000 in forty days. It illustrates one of the phases of human nature as developed in the average prospector.

Giving him a Lesson.

A New York paper tells this story of Barney Williams, the actor, who died recently: Twenty-seven years ago Barney Williams, a young actor who had won more or less of a reputation as a delineator of certain Irish characters, left the theater where he had been playing to good audiences and went over to the old Olympic to try his hand in a play called "Mose, or the New York Fireman." A large crowd gathered at the Olympic to greet him on his first appearance there, a good many of his old admirers having followed him up from the other theater. Barney had not spoken a dozen words in his new *role* before the audience of boys, most critical, saw that he had made a great mistake, and, as was the fashion in those days, they told him so on the spot. Barney did not heed their impertinent criticisms at first, for he thought he was acting the part nobly. He got through the first act and the second, but no more, for towards the end of the second act the audience became so noisy that the player was obliged to give up. They cried out, saying: "Barney, you can't do the New York boy." "Go back and stick to your tools," etc. He was almost hooted off the stage. When the curtain rose for the last act the scenery had all been changed, and instead of continuing the performance of "Mose" Barney appeared in one of his popular Irish plays in which he had previously been most successful. He was instantly greeted with thunders of applause. Those who had been loudest in their denunciations of the actor while he persisted in the *role* he had just undertaken now went almost wild in their enthusiasm for him in his old character. This was the turning point in the young actor's career, and the beginning of the future successes which were for Barney Williams (or Bernard Flaherty, his real name) a fortune of $500,000, besides an almost world-wide fame. The verdict of the youthful critics, though impertinent, was correct, as the actor was afterwards convinced, for he "stuck to his tools" during the rest of his life.

Labor in Massachusetts.

The seventh annual report of the bureau of labor statistics of Massachusetts is published. Returns are given from 80,893 persons, 63,263 of whom are males and 17,630 females; 71,339 are of the "wage" class, and 9,554 of the salary class; 47,864 of the total number return 142,386 persons dependent upon them for support. From returns by employers for 254,993 employees, it is found that the average yearly wages amount to $413.37; and from returns made by 71,339 persons employed, it is found that they amount to $418.39. On the other hand, ninety per cent. of males and ninety-three per cent. of females gave the average yearly earnings of the former as $482.72, and of the latter, $198.76. The highest average of yearly earnings, for males, is found to be in Suffolk county, $576.19.

From answers made by 48,747 males, it appears that the average daily wage is $2.01. The average wages of females is seen to be eighty-two cents, but many of them are domestics and receive their board in addition. Twenty-three per cent. of the male wage receivers are found to own the houses in which they live; forty-four and one-half per cent. of those who own houses have them encumbered with mortgages. The average amount paid for rent for males throughout the State is $109.07, and for females $93.62, which for males is twenty-two and one-half per cent of wages.

The average number of hours employed for males is shown to be 10.21, and for females 10.49, while the average for salaried persons is 10.41 for males, and 6.34 for females. The average number of days worked by males throughout the State is shown to be 241.65; by females, 258.96; and the average among salaried persons, for males, 298.29; for females, 192.37. As there are 308 legal working days in the year, it will be seen that the time lost by each male workman is a fraction more than sixty-six days.

A Thrilling Sequel.

Exchanges tell about a thrilling incident on the Kansas and Missouri bridge at Leavenworth the other day. Two men who appeared to be very drunk were crossing the bridge from the Missouri to the Kansas side. About the middle of the bridge they got into a quarrel and commenced knocking each other about. The fight was observed by several spectators on the Kansas shore, and they saw a sight worth seeing. One of the men knocked the other clear off the bridge, and he somersaulted through the air sixty-five feet to the surface of the water. How far he went under nobody knows, and nobody ever expected to see him alive again. But he soon rose and swam ashore and scrambled out of the Missouri flood uninjured and perfectly sober. As soon as he saw what he had done the victor ran with all his might back to the Missouri side, and he is probably running away yet from his supposed murder. The other refused to state the cause of the quarrel or to give names. He also went back to Missouri after his friend, doubtless to finish the fight.

The Encampment Grounds.

According to the rules for the military encampment within the Centennial grounds in the park, permission to occupy any portion must be obtained of the governor of Pennsylvania. No more than one piece of artillery will be permitted at any one time within said grounds, no horses will be allowed to stable there, no structure of any kind, except a military tent, shall be erected, and the license to occupy the grounds shall be revokable at any time when these stipulations are violated. Gov. Hartranft has accepted possession of the encampment lands, and is under obligations to return them in the same condition in which they are received.

WHY IS IT.—Ruskin observes that as a rule women have no eye for color. This explains why a woman is obliged to spend three-quarters of a day getting the exact shade of ribbon to trim a dress, while when it comes to mending her husband's pantaloons she seems to think that a yellow patch is just the thing to match black broadcloth.

In Clay county, West Virginia, no intoxicating liquors are sold, and there is no jail in the county.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Plymouth church excommunicated Henry C. Bowen by a unanimous vote.....The Delaware Republicans instructed their delegates for Mr. Blaine.....The Kentucky Republicans have declared for Mr. Bristow..... The Mississippi steamer Pat Cleburne exploded her boiler near Shawneetown, and catching fire, floated down stream inwrapped in flames. A large number of the crew and passengers were killed or wounded by the explosion or subsequent fire, while a few were drowned in the vain endeavor to escape.....The schooner Thomas C. Street was capsized by a squall in the lake a few miles from Buffalo and six of her crew drowned.....The attempt of one man to ride thirty California mustangs 305 miles in fifteen hours, on a race course near New York, resulted in a failure, the rider becoming blind and thoroughly exhausted after riding 226 miles in eleven hours and six minutes. At that time he was but ten minutes behind time. A drizzling rain for hours was disadvantageous to him, and he was not supplied with proper food.....Kansas Democrats instructed their delegates to work for Hendricks.

Two men were killed by a gravel train running off the track near Templeton, Mass..... Gen. Crook has started with a force to punish the marauding Indians in the Black Hills..... The Kansas Democratic convention instructed its delegates to the national convention to work for Hendricks.....Three outlaws stopped a stage and two hacks near Dallas, Texas, and compelled the passengers to deliver over their valuables, which they did to the amount of $7,000.

The Austrian premier announces that the peace of Europe is now assured.....Judge B. Ferris, ex-mayor of Oakland, Cal., committed suicide by jumping from a steamer, having first tied his feet together and taken laudanum. Unfortunate speculation in stocks is supposed to have been the cause.....The Faulkner-Regare crew beat the City Point crew at Boston by three lengths, in 20.18..... The Mexican insurgent, Gen. Diaz, having evacuated Matamoras, Gen. Escobedo occupied the town.....Miss Julia Matthews, the opera singer, died in St. Louis..... Over five hundred arrests were made in New York city for violation of the Sunday liquor law, which had previously been regarded as a dead letter. .....The immense paper box board factory at Whitefield, N. H., was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $75,000.....Ten criminals were flogged at the Newcastle (Del.) jail recently. .....An explosion in Dupont's powder mill at Wilmington, Del., caused the death of four men.....A fire-damp explosion near Scranton, Pa., resulted in the death of one man and the serious injury of four others.

Attorney-General Pierrepont has been appointed minister to England, *vice* Schenck, resigned. Secretary of War Taft has been appointed attorney-general, and J. Donald Cameron, son of Senator Cameron, has been made secretary of war..... The English government will not grant amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.....A heavy storm swept over the Northern and Western States, doing much damage. In New Jersey hail stones as large as hen's eggs destroyed much glass and damaged fruit. In Iowa many houses were wrecked by the high wind..... An unknown man and woman, claiming to be married, committed suicide together in a Wilmington (Del.) hotel. No clue was found to their identity.

Ex-Gov. Joel Parker is the choice of the New Jersey Democrats for President, as indicated in their convention The platform adopted demands equal political rights for all; the restoration to a gold and silver basis; such reform as will secure a just return for labor, regarding it as the basis of prosperity; economy of administration and the punishment of corruption; charges the party in power with imbecility and corruption, by which means it has brought disgrace upon itself and the country to the verge of ruin; praises the House of Congress for its efforts to expose fraud and reduce expenditures..... The Bosnian insurgents claim that their position has been so much improved by their recent victories that they cannot be satisfied with anything less than an absolute independence; and propose shortly forming a provisional government..... Reports from Halifax are to the effect that the Magdalen islands herring fisheries have been very successful this season..... The Gloucester (Mass.) fisheries have lost five vessels and forty-seven lives this year..... Thomas Finn, of Waldoboro, Me., who has been deranged for some time, killed his four-year-old daughter, Maud, with an ax, and then escaped to the woods..... A colored man named Burwell Newsome was hanged in Windsor, N. C., for outraging a white woman.

Hon. J. A. Crawford was stung on the head by a bee, at Kingston, Ga., and died in two minutes..... Of a number of political conventions held on the same day, Illinois' delegates mostly favor Blaine for the Presidency. A majority of New Hampshire's delegates favor Blaine; as do a majority of Missouri's and Minnesota's. Kansas sends her delegates instructed for Blaine; and Nebraska does the same. A majority of Michigan's Democratic delegates favor Tilden.....Eli Snedham, a murderer, was hanged at Holly Springs, Miss., in the presence of an immense crowd. He confessed on the gallows..... Fighting still continues in Mexico..... John Calhoun, who had to leave the country on account of some irregularities, returned to Rochester, N. Y., and endeavored to induce his wife to accompany him off, and on her refusing shot her in the back seriously and then killed himself..... The banks in New York and other large cities have notices posted up advising their customers that dangerous counterfeits of the denomination of $5 are afloat on all the following banks, and advising that all bills on these banks be refused: First National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; Traders' National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, Ill., First National Bank of Aurora, Ill.; First National Bank of Paxton, Ill.; First National Bank of Peru, Ill.; First National Bank of Galena, Ill. (no such bank). The banks above will call in all their circulation at once and issue new bills.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Conkling (Rep.), of New York, introduced a bill to punish the counterfeiting of trade mark goods and sale of or dealing in counterfeiting trade mark goods. Referred.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the House bill authorizing the appointment of receivers of national banks, and for other purposes. Passed.

Mr. Burnside (Rep.), of Rhode Island, called up the Senate bill establishing the rank of paymaster-general, U. S. A. Passed. It fixes the rank of paymaster-general as brigadier-general.

HOUSE.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, offered a resolution abolishing the government printing office. After much debate the resolution was rejected.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Naval Appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Whithorne (Dem.), of Tennessee, reducing the pay of the officers of the navy ten per cent. Rejected.

Mr. Morey (Rep.), of Louisiana, from the committee on public lands, reported back the Senate bill repealing section 2 363 of the revised statutes, making restrictions in the disposal of the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

His Teaching.

A student who went to Agassiz at Penikese has published an account of his experience with this teacher. He expected a lecture or a formal lesson, but got nothing of the kind. The professor gave him a fish, and told him to look at it. He looked a long time, reported progress, and was told to keep on looking, and so from time to time. He looked till he got heartily tired of the fish, but was astonished when he found what a number of things he had learned about it that he had not dreamed of when he began, and that books would never have told him. Most of all, he learned how to study the next object that should fall under his eyes. The point of the lesson, the central idea of the teaching of Agassiz, was that the object of instruction was to teach him to observe. What was to be observed was a matter of inferior importance. The humblest object, with proper study, would yield a rich reward in knowledge.

Buckwheat flour will remove grease spots from carpets. A chattel mortgage will do the same thing, and remove the carpet to boot.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

National and International Conventions to be Held in Philadelphia this Year.

The following list of State, national and international conventions and meetings of political, religious, military, professional and other societies to take place in Philadelphia shortly, has been carefully compiled and will be found absolutely correct, as far as information could be obtained:

JUNE.

National Convention of Civil Engineers, June 10.

Association of Superintendents of Asylums and Hospitals for the Insane, June 12.

Women's National Temperance Union, June 12.

International Temperance Conference, June 13.

Good Templars, State Lodge, June 13.

National Association Stove Manufacturers, June 14.

National Division Sons of Temperance of North America, June 14.

Ministerial Temperance Conference, June 14.

Grand Lodge, Good Templars of United States, June 15.

National Convention Mining Engineers, June 20.

Manufacturing Chemists' National Association, June 22.

Grand Encampment Knights of Malta, June 24.

National Religious Amendment Association, June 26.

World's Homœopathic Convention, June 26.

Convention German Free Thinkers, June 26.

National Law Congress, June 28.

Reunion Twenty-eighth and 147th regiments Pennsylvania volunteers and Knapp's battery, June 28.

National and State encampments Grand Army of Republic, June 30.

JULY.

Congress of Authors, July 1.

National Convention Catholic Young Men's Associations, July 2.

International Typographical Congress, July 3.

Salesmen's and Commercial Travelers' Association, July 3.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, July 4.

International Conference of Delegates, Societies St. Vincent de Paul, July 6.

International Arbitration Convention, July 11.

Pennsylvania State Dental Society, July 25.

Encampment Knights Templar at Ridley Park, under auspices of Maryland Commandery, July 28.

AUGUST.

Convention of Historical and Antiquarian societies, August 1.

American Dental Association, August 1.

State Camp Patriotic Order Sons of America (at Reading), August 8.

Photographers' National Association, August 15.

Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, of Pennsylvania, August 15.

American Association of Instructors of the Blind, August 15.

Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, August 22.

SEPTEMBER.

International Medical Congress, September 4.

International Convention of Archæologists, September 4.

Grand Lodge of the United States, Independent Order of Red Men, September 10.

National Pomological Society, September 11.

Grand Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of the United States, September 12.

National Convention of the American Foresters, September 13.

American Forestry Association, September 13.

Grand Lodge of the United States, Improved Order of Odd Fellows, September 19.

Convention of Apiarians (honey men), September 23.

Welsh National Eistedfodd, third week.

National Carriage Builders' Association, third week.

OCTOBER.

Dedication of hall Patriotic Order Sons of America, first week.

State Council O. U. A. M., October 17.

American Dairymen's Association, October 17.

DECEMBER.

American Pharmaceutical Association.

Around the circumference of the circle of which the great exhibition is the center, and within one hundred miles of it, a large number of bodies will assemble, the dates of meeting, except in a few instances, not having been announced.

Among these are the following:

New Jersey State Centennial, Princeton, July 2.

Centennial Sunday-school Convention, Ocean Grove, July 22.

National Forest Convention, Ocean Grove.

National Board of Steam Navigation, Baltimore.

National Board of Trade, New York.

In addition to the list given above, the following deliberative bodies have been announced to assemble in Philadelphia, though no definite date has been assigned for their meetings: National Board of Underwriters, Convention of Life Insurance Agents of the United States, California Pioneer Society, Order B'Nai Berith, Christopher Columbus Association, National Alumni Association, Society of Army of the Cumberland, National Rifle Association, United Tailors' Association, American Butter and Egg Association, Caledonian Club.

In the Fields.

A correspondent traveling in Pennsylvania says that it is common to see farmers' wives working in the fields in certain sections of the State. The writer adds: "Lately we noticed a young single lady handling with wonderful skill a large cultivator, to which three heavy horses were attached. At another farm we noticed several women planting corn and potatoes, and at another place a young and newly married woman was spreading lime—one of the ugliest jobs on a farm. Such and many other jobs are done by country women—feats that would astonish some of your city ladies."

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage,) a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

At the annual convention of gypsies, held at Joliet, Ill., the chief laid out the route to be pursued by each band during the year.

Catarrh is a common disease—so common that snuffing, spitting and blowing of the nose meet us at every turn on the street. Your foot slips in these nasty discharges on the sidewalk and in the public conveyance; and its disagreeable odor, contaminating the breath of the afflicted, renders them offensive to their associates. There is the highest medical authority for stating that with fully one-half, if not two-thirds, of those afflicted with consumption of the lung, the disease commences as catarrh in the nose or head, the next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes—lastly to the lungs. How important then to give early and prompt attention to a catarrh! To cure this loathsome disease correct the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which tones it up, cleanses the blood and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them; and to assist use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche. This is the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment and it is pleasant to use. The two medicines with instrument are sold by dealers in medicines.

For loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot or murrain in sheep, thick wind, broken wind and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses, use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*

Acting through the pores upon the sources of inflammation, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP promptly relieves the burning, itching and other annoyances caused by saltrheum, scald head, impetigo, erysipelas, and other skin diseases, and ultimately removes every vestige of them. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, N. Y.

Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye is safe as well as speedy.

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* for the rheumatism. The druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most? "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in ivery houl and corner er me."

Vegetine will cure the worst cases of scrofula, for which no medicine has attained such a gr at reputation.

See advertisement of James' Bitters.